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HED (IDER THE PATENT COOPERATION	N TREATY (PCT)
	11) International Publication Number:	WO 00/28061
A2	43) International Publication Date:	18 May 2000 (18.05.00)
(02.11.9 B) U C): TH NSYLV. iladelph ames, 1 PA 190 155 Was	BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, II KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, I MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, U ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian pate MD, RU, TJ, TM), European pa DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, G) MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published Without international search re upon receipt of that report.	, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, D, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, T, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, IA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, SM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, ent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, tent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML,
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	99/25694 02.11.99) US THE ISYLVA-ladelphia, PA 19035 55 Wash- Howson, 7, Spring	(43) International Publication Date: (81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, ABR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, II KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, L MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, U ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, C) SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian pate MD, RU, TJ, TM), European pa DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, SOAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, C) MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published Without international search re

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ADENO-ASSOCIATED VIRUS SEROTYPE I NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES, VECTORS AND HOST CELLS CONTAINING SAME

This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health, grant no. P30 DK47757-06 and PO1 HD32649-04. The US government may have certain rights in this invention.

Field of the Invention

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This invention relates generally to viral vector, and more particularly, to recombinant viral vectors useful for gene delivery.

Background of the Invention

Adeno-associated viruses are small, single-stranded DNA viruses which require helper virus to facilitate efficient replication [K.I. Berns, Parvoviridae: the viruses and their replication, p. 1007-1041, in F.N. Fields et al., Fundamental virology, 3rd ed., vol. 2, (Lippencott-Raven Publishers, Philadelphia, PA) (1995)]. The 4.7 kb genome of AAV is characterized by two inverted terminal repeats (ITR) and two open reading frames which encode the Rep proteins and Cap proteins, respectively. The Rep reading frame encodes four proteins of molecular weight 78 kD, 68 kD, 52 kD and 40 kD. These proteins function mainly in regulating AAV replication and integration of the AAV into a host cell's chromosomes. The Cap reading frame encodes three structural proteins in molecular weight 85 kD (VP 1), 72 kD (VP2) and 61 kD (VP3) [Berns, cited above]. More than 80% of total proteins in AAV virion comprise VP3. The two ITRs are the only cis elements essential for AAV replication, packaging and integration. There are two conformations of AAV ITRs called "flip" and "flop". These differences in conformation originated from the replication model of adeno-associated virus which use the ITR to initiate and reinitiate the replication [R.O. Snyder et al., J. Virol., 67:6096-6104 (1993); K.I. Berns, Microbiological Reviews, 54:316-329 (1990)].

AAVs have been found in many animal species, including primates, canine, fowl and human [F.A. Murphy et al., "The Classification and Nomenclature of Viruses: Sixth Report of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses",

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Archives of Virology, (Springer-Verlag, Vienna) (1995)]. In addition to five known primate AAVs (AAV-1 to AAV-5), AAV-6, another serotype closely related to AAV-2 and AAV-1 has also been isolated [E. A. Rutledge et al., J. Virol., 72:309-319 (1998)]. Among all known AAV serotypes, AAV-2 is perhaps the most well-characterized serotype, because its infectious clone was the first made [R.J. Samulski et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 79:2077-2081 (1982)]. Subsequently, the full sequences for AAV-3A, AAV-3B, AAV-4 and AAV-6 have also been determined [Rutledge, cited above; J.A.Chiorini et al., J. Virol., 71:6823-6833 (1997); S. Muramatsu et al., Virol., 221:208-217 (1996)]. Generally, all AAVs share more than 80% homology in nucleotide sequence.

A number of unique properties make AAV a promising vector for human gene therapy [Muzyczka, Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology, 158:97-129 (1992)]. Unlike other viral vectors, AAVs have not been shown to be associated with any known human disease and are generally not considered pathogenic. Wild type AAV is capable of integrating into host chromosomes in a site specific manner [R. M. Kotin et al., Proc, Natl. Acad, Sci, USA, 87:2211-2215 (1990)- R.J. Samulski, EMBO J., 10(12):3941-3950 (1991)]. Recombinant AAV vectors can integrate into tissue cultured cells in chromosome 19 if the rep proteins are supplied in *trans* [C. Balague et al., J. Virol., 71:3299-3306 (1997); R. T. Surosky et al., J. Virol., 71:7951-7959 (1997)]. The integrated genomes of AAV have been shown to allow long term gene expression in a number of tissues, including, muscle, liver, and brain [K. J. Fisher, Nature Med., 3(3):306-312 (1997); R. 0. Snyder et al., Nature Genetics, 16:270-276 (1997); X. Xiao et al., Experimental Neurology, 144:113-124 (1997); Xiao, J. Virol., 70(11):8098-8108 (1996)].

AAV-2 has been shown to be present in about 80-90% of the human population. Earlier studies showed that neutralizing antibodies for AAV-2 are prevalent [W. P. Parks et al., <u>J. Virol.</u>, <u>2</u>:716-722 (1970)]. The presence of such antibodies may significantly decrease the usefulness of AAV vectors based on AAV-2 despite its other merits. What are needed in the art are vectors characterized by the

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advantages of AAV-2, including those described above, without the disadvantages, including the presence of neutralizing antibodies.

Summary of the Invention

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In one aspect, the invention provides an isolated AAV-1 nucleic acid molecule which is selected from among SEQ ID NO: 1, the strand complementary to SEQ ID NO: 1, and cDNA and RNA sequences complementary to SEQ ID NO: 1 and its complementary strand.

In another aspect, the present invention provides AAV ITR sequences, which include the 5' ITR sequences, nt 1 to 143 of SEQ ID NO: 1; the 3' ITR sequences, nt 4576 to 4718 of SEQ ID NO: 1, and fragments thereof.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a recombinant vector comprising an AAV-1 ITR and a selected transgene. Preferably, the vector comprises both the 5' and 3' AAV-1 ITRs between which the selected transgene is located.

In still another aspect, the invention provides a recombinant vector comprising an AAV-1 P5 promoter having the sequence of nt 236 to 299 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or a functional fragment thereof.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AAV-1 rep coding region and an AAV-1 cap coding region.

In still another aspect, the present invention provides a host cell transduced with a recombinant viral vector of the invention. The invention further provides a host cell stably transduced with an AAV-1 P5 promoter of the invention.

In still a further aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a carrier and a vector of the invention.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a method for AAV-mediated delivery of a transgene to a host involving the step of delivering to a selected
host a recombinant viral vector comprising a selected transgene under the control of
sequences which direct expression thereof and an adeno-associated virus 1 (AAV-1)
virion.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method for in vitro production of a selected gene product using a vector of the invention.

Other aspects and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent to one of skill in the art from the detailed description of the invention.

5 Brief Description of the Drawings

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Figs. 1A-1C illustrate the alignment of nucleotides of AAV-1 [SEQ ID NO: 1], AAV-2 [SEQ ID NO: 18] and AAV-6 [SEQ ID NO: 19]. The alignment was done with MacVector 6.0. The full sequences of AAV-1 are shown in the top line. Nucleotides in AAV-2 and AAV-6 identical to AAV-1 are symbolized by "." and gaps by "-". Some of the conserved features among AAVs are marked in this figure. Note the 3' ITRs of AAV-1 and AAV-6 are shown in different orientations.

Fig. 2 illustrates the predicted secondary structure of AAV-1 ITR. The nucleotides in AAV-2 and AAV-6 are shown in italic and bold respectively.

Fig. 3A illustrates a hypothesis of how AAV-6 arose from the homologous recombination between AAV-1 and AAV-2. The major elements of AAV-1 are indicated in the graph. A region that is shared between AAV-1, AAV-2 and AAV-6 is shown in box with waved lines.

Fig. 3B is a detailed illustration of a 71 bp homologous region among AAV-1, AAV-2 and AAV-6. Nucleotides that differ among these serotypes are indicated by arrows.

Fig. 4A is a bar chart illustrating expression levels of human alpha 1 antitrypsin (α1AT) in serum following delivery of hAAT via recombinant AAV-1 and recombinant AAV-2 viruses.

Fig. 4B is a bar chart illustrating expression levels of erythropoietin (epo) in serum following delivery of the epo gene via recombinant AAV-1 and recombinant AAV-2 viruses.

Fig. 5A is a bar chart illustrating expression levels of $\alpha 1AT$ in liver following delivery of $\alpha 1AT$ as described in Example 7.

Fig. 5B is a bar chart demonstrating expression levels of epo in liver following delivery of epo as described in Example 7.

Fig. 5C is a bar chart demonstrating neutralizing antibodies (NAB) directed to AAV-1 following delivery of a1AT or epo to liver as described in Example 7.

Fig. 5D is a bar chart demonstrating neutralizing antibodies (NAB) directed to AAV-2 following delivery of α1AT or epo to liver as described in Example 7.

Fig. 6A is a bar chart illustrating expression levels of $\alpha 1$ AT in muscle following delivery of $\alpha 1$ AT as described in Example 7.

Fig. 6B is a bar chart demonstrating expression levels of epo in muscle following delivery of epo as described in Example 7.

Fig. 6C is a bar chart demonstrating neutralizing antibodies (NAB) directed to AAV-1 following delivery of α1AT or epo to muscle as described in Example 7.

Fig. 6D is a bar chart demonstrating neutralizing antibodies (NAB) directed to AAV-2 following delivery of α1AT or epo to muscle as described in Example 7.

15 Detailed Description of the Invention

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The present invention provides novel nucleic acid sequences for an adeno-associated virus of serotype 1 (AAV-1). Also provided are fragments of these AAV-1 sequences. Among particularly desirable AAV-1 fragments are the inverted terminal repeat sequences (ITRs), rep and cap. Each of these fragments may be readily utilized, e.g., as a cassette, in a variety of vector systems and host cells. Such fragments may be used alone, in combination with other AAV-1 sequences or fragments, or in combination with elements from other AAV or non-AAV viral sequences. In one particularly desirable embodiment, a cassette may contain the AAV-1 ITRs of the invention flanking a selected transgene. In another desirable embodiment, a cassette may contain the AAV-1 rep and/or cap proteins, e.g., for use in producing recombinant (rAAV) virus.

Thus, the AAV-1 sequences and fragments thereof are useful in production of rAAV, and are also useful as antisense delivery vectors, gene therapy vectors, or vaccine vectors. The invention further provides nucleic acid molecules, gene delivery

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vectors, and host cells which contain the AAV-1 sequences of the invention. Also provided a novel methods of gene delivery using AAV vectors.

As described herein, the vectors of the invention containing the AAV-1 capsid proteins of the invention are particularly well suited for use in applications in which the neutralizing antibodies diminish the effectiveness of other AAV serotype based vectors, as well as other viral vectors. The rAAV vectors of the invention are particularly advantageous in rAAV readministration and repeat gene therapy.

These and other embodiments and advantages of the invention are described in more detail below. As used throughout this specification and the claims, the term "comprising" is inclusive of other components, elements, integers, steps and the like.

I. AAV-1 NUCLEIC ACID AND PROTEIN SEQUENCES

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The AAV-1 nucleic acid sequences of the invention include the DNA sequences of SEQ ID NO: 1 (Figs. 1A-1C), which consists of 4718 nucleotides. The AAV-1 nucleic acid sequences of the invention further encompass the strand which is complementary to SEQ ID NO: 1, as well as the RNA and cDNA sequences corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1 and its complementary strand. Also included in the nucleic acid sequences of the invention are natural variants and engineered modifications of SEQ ID NO: 1 and its complementary strand. Such modifications include, for example, labels which are known in the art, methylation, and substitution of one or more of the naturally occurring nucleotides with an analog.

Further included in this invention are nucleic acid sequences which are greater than 85%, preferably at least about 90%, more preferably at least about 95%, and most preferably at least about 98 - 99% identical or homologous to SEQ ID NO:1. The term "percent sequence identity" or "identical" in the context of nucleic acid sequences refers to the residues in the two sequences which are the same when aligned for maximum correspondence. The length of sequence identity comparison may be over the full-length sequence, or a fragment at least about nine nucleotides, usually at least about 20 - 24 nucleotides, at least about 28 - 32 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 36 or more nucleotides. There are a number of different

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algorithms known in the art which can be used to measure nucleotide sequence identity. For instance, polynucleotide sequences can be compared using Fasta, a program in GCG Version 6.1. Fasta provides alignments and percent sequence identity of the regions of the best overlap between the query and search sequences (Pearson, 1990, herein incorporated by reference). For instance, percent sequence identity between nucleic acid sequences can be determined using Fasta with its default parameters (a word size of 6 and the NOPAM factor for the scoring matrix) as provided in GCG Version 6.1, herein incorporated by reference.

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The term "substantial homology" or "substantial similarity," when referring to a nucleic acid or fragment thereof, indicates that, when optimally aligned with appropriate nucleotide insertions or deletions with another nucleic acid (or its complementary strand), there is nucleotide sequence identity in at least about 95 - 99% of the sequence.

Also included within the invention are fragments of SEQ ID NO: 1, its complementary strand, cDNA and RNA complementary thereto. Suitable fragments are at least 15 nucleotides in length, and encompass functional fragments which are of biological interest. Certain of these fragments may be identified by reference to Figs. 1A-1C. Examples of particularly desirable functional fragments include the AAV-1 inverted terminal repeat (ITR) sequences of the invention. In contrast to the 145 nt ITRs of AAV-2, AAV-3, and AAV-4, the AAV-1 ITRs have been found to consist of only 143 nucleotides, yet advantageously are characterized by the T-shaped hairpin structure which is believed to be responsible for the ability of the AAV-2 ITRs to direct site-specific integration. In addition, AAV-1 is unique among other AAV serotypes, in that the 5' and 3' ITRs are identical. The full-length 5' ITR sequences of AAV-1 are provided at nucleotides I-143 of SEQ ID NO: 1 (Fig. 1A) and the fulllength 3' ITR sequences of AAV-1 are provided at nt 4576-4718 of SEQ ID NO: 1 (Fig. 1C). One of skill in the art can readily utilize less than the full-length 5' and/or 3' ITR sequences for various purposes and may construct modified ITRs using conventional techniques, e.g., as described for AAV-2 ITRs in Samulski et al, Cell, <u>33</u>:135-143 (1983).

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Another desirable functional fragment of the AAV-1 genome is the P5 promoter of AAV-1 which has sequences unique among AAV P5 promoters, while maintaining critical regulatory elements and functions. This promoter is located within nt 236 - 299 of SEQ ID NO: 1 (Fig. 1A). Other examples of functional fragments of interest include the sequences at the junction of the rep/cap, e.g., the sequences spanning at 2306-2223, as well as larger fragments which encompass this junction which may comprise 50 nucleotides on either side of this junction. Still other examples of functional fragments include the sequences encoding the rep proteins. Rep 78 is located in the region of nt 334 - 2306 of SEQ ID NO: 1; Rep 68 is located in the region of nt 334-2272, and contains an intron spanning nt 1924-2220 of SEQ ID NO: 1. Rep 52 is located in the region of nt 1007 - 2304 of SEQ ID NO: 1; rep 40 is located in the region of nt 1007 - 2272, and contains an intron spanning nt 1924-2246 of SEQ ID NO: 1. Also of interest are the sequences encoding the capsid proteins, VP 1 [nt 2223-4431 of SEQ ID NO: 1], VP2 [nt 2634-4432 of SEQ ID NO: 1] and VP3 [nt 2829-4432 of SEQ ID NO: 1]. Other fragments of interest may include the AAV-1 P19 sequences, AAV-1 P40 sequences, the rep binding site, and the terminal resolute site (TRS).

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The invention further provides the proteins and fragments thereof which are encoded by the AAV-1 nucleic acids of the invention. Particularly desirable proteins include the rep and cap proteins, which are encoded by the nucleotide sequences identified above. These proteins include rep 78 [SEQ ID NO:5], rep 68 [SEQ ID NO:7], rep 52 [SEQ ID NO:9], rep 40 [SEQ ID NO: 11], vpl [SEQ ID NO: 13], vp2 [SEQ ID NO: 15], and vp3 [SEQ IID NO: 17] and functional fragments thereof while the sequences of the rep and cap proteins have been found to be closely related to those of AAV-6, there are differences in the amino acid sequences (see Table 1 below), as well as differences in the recognition of these proteins by the immune system. However, one of skill in the art may readily select other suitable proteins or protein fragments of biological interest. Suitably, such fragments are at least 8 amino acids in length. However, fragments of other desired lengths may be readily utilized.

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Such fragments may be produced recombinantly or by other suitable means, e.g., chemical synthesis.

The sequences, proteins, and fragments of the invention may be produced by any suitable means, including recombinant production, chemical synthesis, or other synthetic means. Such production methods are within the knowledge of those of skill in the art and are not a limitation of the present invention.

II. VIRAL VECTORS

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In another aspect, the present invention provides vectors which utilize the AAV-1 sequences of the invention, including fragments thereof, for delivery of a heterologous gene or other nucleic acid sequences to a target cell. Suitably, these heterologous sequences (i.e., a transgene) encode a protein or gene product which is capable of being expressed in the target cell. Such a transgene may be constructed in the form of a "minigene". Such a "minigene" includes selected heterologous gene sequences and the other regulatory elements necessary to transcribe the gene and express the gene product in a host cell. Thus, the gene sequences are operatively linked to regulatory components in a manner which permit their transcription. Such components include conventional regulatory elements necessary to drive expression of the transgene in a cell containing the viral vector. The minigene may also contain a selected promoter which is linked to the transgene and located, with other regulatory elements, within the selected viral sequences of the recombinant vector.

Selection of the promoter is a routine matter and is not a limitation of this invention. Useful promoters may be constitutive promoters or regulated (inducible) promoters, which will enable control of the timing and amount of the transgene to be expressed. For example, desirable promoters include the cytomegalovirus (CMV) immediate early promoter/enhancer [see, e.g., Boshart et al, Cell, 41:521-530 (1985)], the Rous sarcoma virus LTR promoter/enhancer, and the chicken cytoplasmic β-actin promoter [T. A. Kost et al, Nucl, Acids Res., 11(23):8287 (1983)]. Still other desirable promoters are the albumin promoter and an AAV P5 promoter. Optionally, the selected promoter is used in conjunction with a heterologous enhancer, e.g., the β-

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actin promoter may be used in conjunction with the CMV enhancer. Yet other suitable or desirable promoters and enhancers may be selected by one of skill in the art.

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The minigene may also desirably contain nucleic acid sequences heterologous to the viral vector sequences including sequences providing signals required for efficient polyadenylation of the transcript (poly-A or pA) and introns with functional splice donor and acceptor sites. A common poly-A sequence which is employed in the exemplary vectors of this invention is that derived from the papovavirus SV-40. The poly-A sequence generally is inserted in the minigene downstream of the transgene sequences and upstream of the viral vector sequences. A common intron sequence is also derived from SV-40, and is referred to as the SV40 T intron sequence. A minigene of the present invention may also contain such an intron, desirably located between the promoter/enhancer sequence and the transgene. Selection of these and other common vector elements are conventional [see, e.g., Sambrook et al, "Molecular Cloning. A Laboratory Manual", 2d edit., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York (1989) and references cited therein] and many such sequences are available from commercial and industrial sources as well as from Genebank.

The selection of the transgene is not a limitation of the present invention. Suitable transgenes may be readily selected from among desirable reporter genes, therapeutic genes, and optionally, genes encoding immunogenic polypeptides. Examples of suitable reporter genes include β -galactosidase (β -gal), an alkaline phosphatase gene, and green fluorescent protein (GFP). Examples of therapeutic genes include, cytokines, growth factors, hormones, and differentiation factors, among others. The transgene may be readily selected by one of skill in the art. See, e.g., WO 98/09657, which identifies other suitable transgenes.

Suitably, the vectors of the invention contain, at a minimum, cassettes which consist of fragments of the AAV-1 sequences and proteins. In one embodiment, a vector of the invention comprises a selected transgene, which is flanked by a 5' ITR and a 3' ITR, at least one of which is an AAV-1 ITR of the invention. Suitably,

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vectors of the invention may contain a AAV-1 P5 promoter of the invention. In yet another embodiment, a plasmid or vector of the invention contains AAV-1 rep sequences. In still another embodiment, a plasmid or vector of the invention contains at least one of the AAV-1 cap proteins of the invention. Most suitably, these AAV-1-derived vectors are assembled into viral vectors, as described herein.

A. AAV Viral Vectors

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In one aspect, the present invention provides a recombinant AAV-1 viral vector produced using the AAV-1 capsid proteins of the invention. The packaged rAAV-1 virions of the invention may contain, in addition to a selected minigene, other AAV-1 sequences, or may contain sequences from other AAV serotypes.

Methods of generating rAAV virions are well known and the selection of a suitable method is not a limitation on the present invention. See, e.g., K. Fisher et al, <u>J. Virol.</u>, <u>70</u>:520-532 (1993) and US Patent 5,478,745. In one suitable method, a selected host cell is provided with the AAV sequence encoding a rep protein, the gene encoding the AAV cap protein and with the sequences for packaging and subsequent delivery. Desirably, the method utilizes the sequences encoding the AAV-1 rep and/or cap proteins of the invention.

In one embodiment, the rep/cap genes and the sequences for delivery are supplied by co-transfection of vectors carrying these genes and sequences. In one currently preferred embodiment, a cis (vector) plasmid, a trans plasmid containing the rep and cap genes, and a plasmid containing the adenovirus helper genes are co-transfected into a suitable cell line, e.g., 293. Alternatively, one or more of these functions may be provided in trans via separate vectors, or may be found in a suitably engineered packaging cell line.

An exemplary cis plasmid will contain, in 5' to 3' order, AAV 5' ITR, the selected transgene, and AAV 3' ITR. In one desirable embodiment, at least one of the AAV ITRs is a 143 nt AAV-1 ITR. However, other AAV serotype ITRs may be readily selected. Suitably, the full-length ITRs are utilized. However, one of skill in

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the art can readily prepare modified AAV ITRs using conventional techniques.

Similarly, methods for construction of such plasmids is well known to those of skill in the art.

A trans plasmid for use in the production of the rAAV-1 virion particle may be prepared according to known techniques. In one desired embodiment, this plasmid contains the rep and cap proteins of AAV-1, or functional fragments thereof. Alternatively, the rep sequences may be from another selected AAV serotype.

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The cis and trans plasmid may then be co-transfected with a wild-type helper virus (e.g., Ad2, Ad5, or a herpesvirus), or more desirably, a replication - defective adenovirus, into a selected host cell. Alternatively, the cis and trans plasmid may be co-transfected into a selected host cell together with a transfected plasmid which provides the necessary helper functions. Selection of a suitable host cell is well within the skill of those in the art and include such mammalian cells as 293 cells, HeLa cells, among others.

Alternatively, the cis plasmid and, optionally the trans plasmid, may be transfected into a packaging cell line which provides the remaining helper functions necessary for production of a rAAV containing the desired AAV-1 sequences of the invention. An example of a suitable packaging cell line, where an AAV-2 capsid is desired, is B-50, which stably expresses AAV-2 rep and cap genes under the control of a homologous P5 promoter. This cell line is characterized by integration into the cellular chromosome of multiple copies (at least 5 copies) of P5-rep-cap gene cassettes in a concatomer form. This B-50 cell line was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209, on September 18, 1997 under Accession No. CRL-12401 pursuant to the provisions of the Budapest Treaty. However, the present invention is not limited as to the selection of the packaging cell line.

Exemplary transducing vectors based on AAV-1 capsid proteins have been tested both *in vivo and in vitro*, as described in more detail in Example 4. In these studies, it was demonstrated that recombinant AAV vector with an AAV-1 virion can transduce both mouse liver and muscle. These, and other AAV-1 based

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gene therapy vectors which may be generated by one of skill in the art are beneficial for gene delivery to selected host cells and gene therapy patients since the neutralization antibodies of AAV-1 present in much of the human population exhibit different patterns from other AAV serotypes and therefore do not neutralize the AAV-1 virions. One of skill in the art may readily prepare other rAAV viral vectors containing the AAV-1 capsid proteins provided herein using a variety of techniques known to those of skill in the art. One may similarly prepare still other rAAV viral vectors containing AAV-1 sequence and AAV capsids of another serotype.

B. Other Viral Vectors

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One of skill in the art will readily understand that the AAV-1 sequences of the invention can be readily adapted for use in these and other viral vector systems for *in vitro*, *ex vivo or in vivo* gene delivery. Particularly well suited for use in such viral vector systems are the AAV-1 ITR sequences, the AAV-1 rep, the AAV-1 cap, and the AAV-1 P5 promoter sequences.

For example, in one desirable embodiment, the AAV-1 ITR sequences of the invention may be used in an expression cassette which includes AAV-1 5' ITR, a non-AAV DNA sequences of interest (e.g., a minigene), and 3' ITR and which lacks functional rep/cap. Such a cassette containing an AAV-1 ITR may be located on a plasmid for subsequent transfection into a desired host cell, such as the cis plasmid described above. This expression cassette may further be provided with an AAV capsid of a selected serotype to permit infection of a cell or stably transfected into a desired host cell for packaging of rAAV virions. Such an expression cassette may be readily adapted for use in other viral systems, including adenovirus systems and lentivirus systems. Methods of producing Ad/AAV vectors are well known to those of skill in the art. One desirable method is described in PCT/US95/14018. However, the present invention is not limited to any particular method.

Another aspect of the present invention is the novel AAV-1 P5 promoter sequences which are located in the region spanning nt 236 - 299 of SEQ ID NO: 1. This promoter is useful in a variety of viral vectors for driving expression of a desired transgene.

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Similarly, one of skill in the art can readily select other fragments of the AAV-1 genome of the invention for use in a variety of vector systems. Such vectors systems may include, e.g., lentiviruses, retroviruses, poxviruses, vaccinia viruses, and adenoviral systems, among others. Selection of these vector systems is not a limitation of the present invention.

C. Host Cells And Packaging Cell Lines

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In yet another aspect, the present invention provides host cells which may be transiently transfected with AAV-1 nucleic acid sequences of the invention to permit expression of a desired transgene or production of a rAAV particle. For example, a selected host cell may be transfected with the AAV-1 P5 promoter sequences and/or the AAV-1 5' ITR sequences using conventional techniques. Providing AAV helper functions to the transfected cell lines of the invention results in packaging of the rAAV as infectious rAAV particles. Such cell lines may be produced in accordance with known techniques [see, e.g, US Patent No. 5,658,785], making use of the AAV-1 sequences of the invention.

Alternatively, host cells of the invention may be stably transfected with a rAAV expression cassette of the invention, and with copies of AAV-1 rep and cap genes. Suitable parental cell lines include mammalian cell lines and it may be desirable to select host cells from among non-simian mammalian cells. Examples of suitable parental cell lines include, without limitation, HeLa [ATCC CCL 2], A549 [ATCC Accession No. CCL 185], KB [CCL 17], Detroit [e.g., Detroit 510, CCL 72] and WI-38 [CCL 75] cells. These cell lines are all available from the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 USA. Other suitable parent cell lines may be obtained from other sources and may be used to construct stable cell lines containing the P5 and/or AAV rep and cap sequences of the invention.

Recombinant vectors generated as described above are useful for delivery of the DNA of interest to cells.

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III. METHODS OF DELIVERING GENES VIA AAV-1 DERIVED VECTORS

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for delivery of a transgene to a host which involves transfecting or infecting a selected host cell with a recombinant viral vector generated with the AAV-1 sequences (or functional fragments thereof) of the invention. Methods for delivery are well known to those of skill in the art and are not a limitation of the present invention.

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In one desirable embodiment, the invention provides a method for AAV-mediated delivery of a transgene to a host. This method involves transfecting or
infecting a selected host cell with a recombinant viral vector containing a selected
transgene under the control of sequences which direct expression thereof and AAV-1
capsid proteins.

Optionally, a sample from the host may be first assayed for the presence of antibodies to a selected AAV serotype. A variety of assay formats for detecting neutralizing antibodies are well known to those of skill in the art. The selection of such an assay is not a limitation of the present invention. See, e.g., Fisher et al, Nature Med., 3(3):306-312 (March 1997) and W. C. Manning et al, Human Gene Therapy, 9:477-485 (March 1, 1998). The results of this assay may be used to determine which AAV vector containing capsid proteins of a particular serotype are preferred for delivery, e.g., by the absence of neutralizing antibodies specific for that capsid serotype.

In one aspect of this method, the delivery of vector with AAV-1 capsid proteins may precede or follow delivery of a gene via a vector with a different serotype AAV capsid protein. Thus, gene delivery via rAAV vectors may be used for repeat gene delivery to a selected host cell. Desirably, subsequently administered rAAV vectors carry the same transgene as the first rAAV vector, but the subsequently administered vectors contain capsid proteins of serotypes which differ from the first vector. For example, if a first vector has AAV-2 capsid proteins, subsequently administered vectors may have capsid proteins selected from among the other serotypes, including AAV-1, AAV-3A, AAV-3B, AAV-4 and AAV-6.

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Thus, a rAAV-1-derived recombinant viral vector of the invention provides an efficient gene transfer vehicle which can deliver a selected transgene to a selected host cell *in vivo or ex vivo* even where the organism has neutralizing antibodies to one or more AAV serotypes. These compositions are particularly well suited to gene delivery for therapeutic purposes. However, the compositions of the invention may also be useful in immunization. Further, the compositions of the invention may also be used for production of a desired gene product *in vitro*.

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The above-described recombinant vectors may be delivered to host cells according to published methods. An AAV viral vector bearing the selected transgene may be administered to a patient, preferably suspended in a biologically compatible solution or pharmaceutically acceptable delivery vehicle. A suitable vehicle includes sterile saline. Other aqueous and non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions known to be pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and well known to those of skill in the art may be employed for this purpose.

The viral vectors are administered in sufficient amounts to transfect the cells and to provide sufficient levels of gene transfer and expression to provide a therapeutic benefit without undue adverse effects, or with medically acceptable physiological effects, which can be determined by those skilled in the medical arts. Conventional and pharmaceutically acceptable routes of administration include, but are not limited to, direct delivery to the liver, oral, intranasal, intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intradermal, and other parental routes of administration. Routes of administration may be combined, if desired.

Dosages of the viral vector will depend primarily on factors such as the condition being treated, the age, weight and health of the patient, and may thus vary among patients. For example, a therapeutically effective human dosage of the viral vector is generally in the range of from about 1 ml to about 100 ml of solution containing concentrations of from about 1 x 10⁹ to 1 x 10¹⁶ genomes virus vector. A preferred human dosage may be about 1 x 10¹³ to 1 x 10¹⁶ AAV genomes. The dosage will be adjusted to balance the therapeutic benefit against any side effects and

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such dosages may vary depending upon the therapeutic application for which the recombinant vector is employed. The levels of expression of the transgene can be monitored to determine the frequency of dosage resulting in viral vectors, preferably AAV vectors containing the minigene. Optionally, dosage regimens similar to those described for therapeutic purposes may be utilized for immunization using the compositions of the invention. For *in vitro* production, a desired protein may be obtained from a desired culture following transfection of host cells with a rAAV containing the gene encoding the desired protein and culturing the cell culture under conditions which permits expression. The expressed protein may then be purified and isolated, as desired. Suitable techniques for transfection, cell culturing, purification, and isolation are known to those of skill in the art.

The following examples illustrate several aspects and embodiments of the invention.

Example 1 - Generation of Infectious Clone of AAV-1

The replicated form DNA of AAV-1 was extracted from 293 cells that were infected by AAV-1 and wild type adenovirus type 5.

A. Cell Culture and Virus

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AAV-free 293 cells and 84-31 cells were provided by the human application laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania. These cells were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium with 10% fetal bovine serum (Hyclone), penicillin (100 U/ml) and streptomycin at 37°C in a moisturized environment supplied with 5% C0₂. The 84-31 cell line constitutively expresses adenovirus genes E1a, Elb, E4/ORF6, and has been described previously [K. J. Fisher, J. Virol., 70:520-532 (1996)]. AAV-1 (ATCC VR-645) seed stock was purchased from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA). AAV viruses were propagated in 293 cells with wild type Ad5 as a helper virus.

B. Recombinant AAV Generation

The recombinant AAV viruses were generated by transfection using an adenovirus free method. Briefly, the cis plasmid (with AAV ITR), trans plasmid (with

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AAV rep gene and cap gene) and helper plasmid (pFa13, with essential regions from the adenovirus genome) were simultaneously co-transfected into 293 cells in a ratio of 1:1:2 by calcium phosphate precipitation. The pFa13 helper plasmid has an 8 kb deletion in the adenovirus E2B region and has deletions in most of the late genes. This helper plasmid was generated by deleting the RsrII fragment from pFG140 (Microbix, Canada). Typically, 50 µg of DNA (cis:trans:PFa13 at ratios of l:1:2, respectively) was transfected onto a 15 cm tissue culture dish. The cells were harvested 96 hours post-transfection, sonicated and treated with 0.5% sodium deoxycholate (37°C for 10 min). Cell lysates were then subjected to two rounds of a CsCl gradient. Peak fractions containing AAV vector were collected, pooled, and dialyzed against PBS before injecting into animals. To make rAAV virus with AAV-1 virion, the pAV1H or p5E18 (2/1) was used as the trans plasmid to provide rep and cap function.

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For the generation of rAAV based on AAV-2, p5E18 was used as the trans plasmid since it greatly improved the rAAV yield. This plasmid, p5E18(2/2), expresses AAV-2 Rep and Cap and contains a P5 promoter relocated to a position 3' to the Cap gene, thereby minimizing expression of Rep78 and Rep68. The strategy was initially described by Li et al, J. Virol., 71:5236-5243 (1997). P5E18(2/2) was constructed in the following way. The previously described pMMTV-trans vector (i.e., the mouse mammary tumor virus promoter substituted for the P5 promoter in an AAV-2-based vector) was digested with Smal and ClaI, filled in with the Klenow enzyme, and then recircularized with DNA ligase. The resulting construct was digested with XbaI, filled in, and ligated to the blunt-ended BamHI-XbaI fragment from pCR-p5, constructed in the following way. The P5 promoter of AAV was amplified by PCR and the amplified fragment was subsequently cloned into pCR2.1 25 (Invitrogen) to yield pCR-P5. The helper plasmid pAV1H was constructed by cloning the BfaI fragment of pAAV-2 into pBluescript II-SK(+) at the BcorV and SmaI sites. The 3.0-kb XbaI-KpnI fragment from p5E18(2/2), the 2.3-kb XbaI-KpnI fragment from pAV1H, and the 1.7-kb KpnI fragment from p5E18(2/2) were incorporated into a separate plasmid P5E18(2/1), which contains AAV-2 Rep, AAV-1 Cap, and the 30

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AAV-2 P5 promoter located 3' to the Cap gene. Plasmid p5E18(2/1) produced 10- to 20-fold higher quantities of the vector than pAV1H (i.e., 10¹² genomes/50 15-cm² plates).

C. <u>DNA Techniques</u>

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Hirt DNA extraction was performed as described in the art with minor modification [R.J. Samulski et al., Cell, 33:135-143 (1983)]. More particularly, Hirst solution without SDS was used instead of using original Hirt solution containing SDS. The amount of SDS present in the original Hirst solution was added after the cells had been fully suspended. To construct AAV-1 infectious clone, the Hirt DNA from AAV-1 infected 293 cells was repaired with Klenow enzyme (New England Biolabs) to ensure the ends were blunt. The treated AAV-1 Hirt DNA was then digested with BamHI and cloned into three vectors, respectively. The internal BamHI was cloned into pBlueScript II-SK+ cut with BamHI to get pAV1-BM. The left and right fragments were cloned into pBlueScript II-SK+ cut with BamHI + EcoRV to obtain pAV1-BL and pAV1-BR, respectively. The AAV sequence in these three plasmids were subsequently assembled into the same vector to get AAV-1 infectious clone pAAV-1. The helper plasmid for recombinant AAV-1 virus generation was constructed by cloning the Bfa I fragment of pAAV-1 into pBlueScript II-SK+ at the EcoRV site.

Analysis of the Hirt DNA revealed three bands, a dimer at 9.4 kb, a monomer at 4.7 kb and single-stranded DNA at 1.7 kb, which correlated to different replication forms of AAV-1. The monomer band was excised from the gel and then digested with *BamH*I. This resulted in three fragments of 1.1 kb, 0.8 kb and 2.8 kb. This pattern is in accordance with the description by Bantel-schaal and zur Hausen, Virol., 134(1):52-63 (1984). The 1.1 kb and 2.8 kb *BamH*I fragments were cloned into pBlueScript-KS(+) at *BamH*I and EcoRV site. The internal 0.8 kb fragment was cloned into *BamH*I site of pBlueScript-KS(+).

These three fragments were then subcloned into the same construct to obtain a plasmid (pAAV-1) that contained the full sequence of AAV-1. The pAAV-1 was then tested for its ability to rescue from the plasmid backbone and package

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infectious virus. The pAAV-1 was then transfected to 293 cells and supplied with adenovirus type as helper at MOI 10. The virus supernatant was used to reinfect 293 cells.

For Southern blot analysis, Hirt DNA was digested with *DpnI* to remove bacteria-borne plasmid and probed with internal *BamHI* fragment of AAV-1. The membrane was then washed at high stringency conditions, which included: twice 30 minutes with 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C and twice 30 minutes with 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C. The membrane was then analyzed by both phosphor image and X-ray autoradiography. The results confirmed that pAAV-1 is indeed an infectious clone of AAV serotype 1.

Example 2 - Sequencing Analysis of AAV-1

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The entire AAV-1 genome was then determined by automatic sequencing and was found to be 4718 nucleotides in length (Figs. 1A-1C). For sequencing, an ABI 373 automatic sequencer as used to determine the sequences for all plasmids and PCR fragments related to this study using the FS dye chemistry. All sequences were confirmed by sequencing both plus and minus strands. These sequences were also confirmed by sequencing two independent clones of pAV-BM, pAV-BL and pAV-BR. Since the replicated form of AAV-1 DNA served as the template for sequence determination, these sequences were also confirmed by sequencing a series of PCR products using original AAV-1 seed stock as a template.

The length of AAV-1 was found to be within the range of the other serotypes: AAV-3 (4726 nucleotides), AAV-4 (4774 nucleotides), AAV-2 (4681 nucleotides), and AAV-6 (4683 nucleotides).

The AAV-1 genome exhibited similarities to other serotypes of adenoassociated viruses. Overall, it shares more than 80% identity with other known AAV
viruses as determined by the computer program Megalign using default settings
[DNASTAR, Madison, WI]. The key features in AAV-2 can also be found in AAV1. First, AAV-1 has the same type of inverted terminal repeat which is capable of
forming T-shaped hairpin structures, despite the differences at the nucleotide level

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(Figs. 2 and 3). The sequences of right ITRs and left ITRs of AAV-1 are identical. The AAV TR sequence is subdivided into A, A', B, B', C, C', D and D' [Bern, cited above].

These AAV ITR sequences are also virtually the same as those found in AAV-6 right ITR, there being one nucleotide difference in each of A and A' sequence, and the last nucleotide of the D sequence. Second, the AAV-2 rep binding motif [GCTCGCTCGCTCGCTG (SEQ ID NO: 20)] is well conserved. Such motif can also be found in the human chromosome 19 AAV-2 pre-integration region. Finally, non-structural and structural coding regions, and regulatory elements similar to those of other AAV serotypes also exist in AAV-1 genome.

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Although the overall features of AAV terminal repeats are very much conserved, the total length of the AAV terminal repeat exhibits divergence. The terminal repeat of AAV-1 consists of 143 nucleotides while those of AAV-2, AAV-3, and AAV-4 are about 145 or 146 nucleotides. The loop region of AAV-1 ITR most closely resembles that of AAV-4 in that it also uses TCT instead of the TTT found in AAV-2 and AAV-3. The possibility of sequencing error was eliminated using restriction enzyme digestion, since these three nucleotides are part of the SacI site (gagete; nt 69-74 of SEQ ID NO: 1). The p5 promoter region of AAV-1 shows more variations in nucleotide sequences with other AAV serotypes. However, it still maintains the critical regulatory elements. The two copies of YY1 [See, Fig. 1A-1C] sites seemed to be preserved in all known AAV serotypes, which have been shown to be involved in regulating AAV gene expression. In AAV-4, there are 56 additional nucleotides inserted between YY1 and E-box/USF site, while in AAV-1, there are 26 additional nucleotides inserted before the E-box/USF site. The p19 promoter, p40 promoter and polyA can also be identified from the AAV-1 genome by analogy to known AAV serotypes, which are also highly conserved.

Thus, the analysis of AAV terminal repeats of various serotypes showed that the A and A' sequence is very much conserved. One of the reasons may be the Rep binding motif (GCTC)₃GCTG [SEQ ID NO: 20]. These sequences appear to be essential for AAV DNA replication and site-specific integration. The same sequence

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has also been shown to be preserved in a monkey genome [Samulski, personal communication]. The first 8 nucleotides of the D sequence are also identical in all known AAV serotypes. This is in accordance with the observation of the Srivastava group that only the first 10 nucleotides are essential for AAV packaging [X.S. Wang et al, J. Virol., 71:3077-3082 (1997); X.S. Wang et al, J. Virol., 71:1140-1146 (1997)]. The function of the rest of the D sequences still remain unclear. They may be somehow related to their tissue specificities. The variation of nucleotide in B and C sequence may also suggest that the secondary structure of the ITRs is more critical for its biological function, which has been demonstrated in many previous publications.

Example 3 - Comparison of AAV-1 Sequences

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The nucleotide sequences of AAV-1, obtained as described above, were compared with known AAV sequences, including AAV-2, AAV-4 and AAV-6 using DNA Star Megalign. This comparison revealed a stretch of 71 identical nucleotides shared by AAV-1, AAV-2 and AAV-6. See, Figs. 1A-1C.

This comparison further suggested that AAV-6 is a hybrid formed by homologous recombination of AAV-1 and AAV-2. See, Figs. 3A and 3B. These nucleotides divide the AAV-6 genome into two regions. The 5' half of AAV-6 of 522 nucleotides is identical to that of AAV-2 except in 2 positions. The 3' half of AAV-6 including the majority of the rep gene, complete cap gene and 3' ITR is 98% identical to AAV-1.

Biologically, such recombination may enable AAV-1 to acquire the ability to transmit through the human population. It is also interesting to note that the ITRs of AAV-6 comprise one AAV-1 ITR and one AAV-2 ITR. The replication model of defective parvovirus can maintain this special arrangement. Studies on AAV integration have shown that a majority of AAV integrants carries deletions in at least one of the terminal repeats. These deletions have been shown to be able to be repaired through gene conversion using the other intact terminal repeat as a template. Therefore, it would be very difficult to maintain AAV-6 as a homogenous population

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when an integrated copy of AAV-6 is rescued from host cells with helper virus infection. The AAV-6 with two identical AAV-2 ITRs or two identical AAV-1 ITRs should be the dominant variants. The AAV-6 with two AAV-1 ITRs has been observed by Russell's group [Rutledge, cited above (1998)]. So far there is no report on AAV-6 with two AAV-2 ITRs. Acquirement of AAV-2 P5 promoter by AAV-6 may have explained that AAV-6 have been isolated from human origin while AAV-1 with the same virion has not. The regulation of P5 promoter between different species of AAV may be different *in vivo*. This observation suggests the capsid proteins of AAV were not the only determinants for tissue specificity.

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Although it is clear that AAV-6 is a hybrid of AAV-1 and AAV-2, AAV-6 has already exhibited divergence from either AAV-1 or AAV-2. There are two nucleotide differences between AAV-6 and AAV-2 in their first 450 nucleotides. There are about 1% differences between AAV-6 and AAV-1 in nucleotide levels from nucleotides 522 to the 3' end. There also exists a quite divergent region (nucleotide 4486-4593) between AAV-6 and AAV-1 (Figs. 1A-1C). This region does not encode any known proteins for AAVs. These differences in nucleotide sequences may suggest that AAV-6 and AAV-1 have gone through some evolution since the recombination took place. Another possible explanation is that there exists another variant of AAV-1 which has yet to be identified. So far, there is no evidence to rule out either possibility. It is still unknown if other hybrids (AAV-2 to AAV-4, etc.) existed in nature.

The coding region of AAV-1 was deduced by comparison with other known AAV serotypes. Table 1 illustrates the coding region differences between AAV-1 and AAV-6. The amino acid residues are deduced according to AAV-2.

With reference to the amino acid position of AAV-1, Table 1 lists the amino acids of AAV-1 which have been changed to the corresponding ones of AAV-6. The amino acids of AAV-1 are shown to the left of the arrow. Reference may be made to SEQ ID NO: 5 of the amino acid sequence of AAV-1 Rep 78 and to SEQ ID NO: 13 for the amino acid sequence of AAV-1 VP1.

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Table 1

Coding region variations between AAV-1 and AAV-6

Rep protein (Rep78)		Cap protein (VP1)		
Position(s)	Amino acids		Position(s)	Amino acids
28	S→N		129	L→F
191	Q-H]	418	E→D
192	H-D]	531	E→K
308	E→D		584	F→L
			598	A→V
			642	N→H

It was surprising to see that the sequence of the AAV-1 coding region is almost identical to that of AAV-6 from position 452 to the end of coding region (99%). The first 508 nucleotides of AAV-6 have been shown to be identical to those of AAV-2 [Rutledge, cited above (1998)]. Since the components of AAV-6 genome seemed to be AAV-2 left ITR - AAV-2 p5 promoter - AAV-1 coding region - AAV-1 right ITR, it was concluded that AAV-6 is a naturally occurred hybrid between AAV-1 and AAV-2.

Example 4 - Gene Therapy Vector Based on AAV-1

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Recombinant gene transfer vectors based on AAV-1 viruses were constructed by the methods described in Example 1. To produce a hybrid recombinant virus with AAV-1 virion and AAV-2 ITR, the AAV-1 trans plasmid (pAV1H) and the AAV-2 cis-lacZ plasmid (with AAV-2 ITR) were used. The AAV-2 ITR was used in this vector in view of its known ability to direct site-specific integration. Also constructed for use in this experiment was an AAV-1 vector carrying the green fluorescent protein (GFP) marker gene under the control of the immediate early promoter of CMV using pAV1H as the trans plasmid.

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A. rAAV-1 Viruses Transfect Host Cells in Vitro

84-31 cells, which are subclones of 293 cells (which express adenovirus E1a, E1b) which stably express E4/ORF5, were infected with rAAV-1 GFP or rAAV-lacZ. High levels of expression of GFP and lacZ was detected in the cultured 84-31 cells. This suggested that rAAV-1 based vector was very similar to AAV-2 based vectors in ability to infect and expression levels.

B. rAAV-1 Viruses Transfect Cells in Vivo

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The performance of AAV-1 based vectors was also tested *in vivo*. The rAAV-1 CMV-α1AT virus was constructed as follows. The EcoRI fragment of pAT85 (ATCC) containing human α1-antitrypsin (α1AT) cDNA fragment was blunted and cloned into PCR (Promega) at a SmaI site to obtain PCR-α1AT. The CMV promoter was cloned into PCR-α1AT at the XbaI site. The Alb-α1AT expression cassette was removed by XhoI and ClaI and cloned into pAV1H at the XbaI site. This vector plasmid was used to generate AAV-1-CMV-α1AT virus used in the experiment described below.

For screening human antibodies against AAV, purified AAV virus is lysed with Ripa buffer (10 mM Tris pH 8.2, 1% Triton X-100, 1% SDS, 0.15 M NaCl) and separated in 10% SDS-PAGE gel. The heat inactivated human serum was used at a 1 to 1000 dilution in this assay. The rAAV-1 CMV-α1AT viruses were injected into Rag-1 mice through tail vein injection at different dosages. The concentration of human α1-antitrypsin in mouse serum was measured using ELISA. The coating antibody is rabbit anti-human human α1-antitrypsin (Sigma). The goatantihuman α1-antitrypsin (Sigma) was used as the primary detection antibodies. The sensitivity of this assay is around 0.3 ng/ml to 30 ng/ml. The expression of human α-antitrypsin in mouse blood can be detected in a very encouraging level. This result is shown in Table 2.

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Table 2
Human Antitrypsin Expressed in Mouse Liver

Amount of virus injected	Week 2 (ng/ml)	Week 4 (ng/ml)
2x10 ¹⁰ genomes	214.2	171.4
1x10 ¹⁰ genomes	117.8	109.8
5x10 ¹⁰ genomes	64.5	67.8
2.5x10 ¹⁰ genomes	30.9	58.4

rAAV-1 CMV-lacZ viruses were also injected into the muscle of C57BL6 mice and similar results were obtained. Collectively, these results suggested that AAV-1 based vector would be appropriate for both liver and muscle gene delivery.

Example 5 - Neutralizing Antibodies Against AAV-1

Simple and quantitative assays for neutralizing antibodies (NAB) to AAV-1 and AAV-2 were developed with recombinant vectors. A total of 33 rhesus monkeys and 77 normal human subjects were screened.

A. Nonhuman Primates

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Wild-caught juvenile rhesus monkeys were purchased from Covance (Alice, Tex.) and LABS of Virginia (Yemassee, SC) and kept in full quarantine. The monkeys weighed approximately 3 to 4 kg. The nonhuman primates used in the Institute for Human Gene Therapy research program are purposefully bred in the United States from specific-pathogen-free closed colonies. All vendors are US Department of Agriculture class A dealers. The rhesus macaques are therefore not infected with important simian pathogens, including the tuberculosis agent, major simian lentiviruses (simian immunodeficiency virus and simian retroviruses), and cercopithecine herpesvirus. The animals are also free of internal and external parasites. The excellent health status of these premium animals minimized the potential for extraneous variables. For this study, serum was obtained from monkeys prior to initiation of any protocol.

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NAB titers were analyzed by assessing the ability of serum antibody to inhibit the transduction of reporter virus expressing green fluorescent protein (GFP) (AAV1-GFP or AAV2-GFP) into 84-31 cells. Various dilutions of antibodies preincubated with reporter virus for 1 hour at 37°C were added to 90% confluent cell cultures. Cells were incubated for 48 hours and the expression of green fluorescent protein was measured by FluoroImaging (Molecular Dynamics). NAB titers were calculated as the highest dilution at which 50% of the cells stained green.

Analysis of NAB in rhesus monkeys showed that 61% of animals tested positive for AAV-1; a minority (24%) has NAB to AAV-2. Over one-third of animals had antibodies to AAV-1 but not AAV-2 (i.e., were monospecific for AAV-1), whereas no animals were positive for AAV-2 without reacting to AAV-1. These data support the hypothesis that AAV-1 is endemic in rhesus monkeys. The presence of true AAV-2 infections in this group of nonhuman primates is less clear, since cross-neutralizing activity of an AAV-1 response to AAV-2 can not be ruled out. It is interesting that there is a linear relationship between AAV-2 NAB and AAV-1 NAB in animals that had both.

B. Humans

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For these neutralization antibody assays, human serum samples were incubated at 56°C for 30 min to inactivate complement and then diluted in DMEM. The virus (rAAV or rAd with either lacZ or GFP) was then mixed with each serum dilution (20X, 400X, 2000X, 4000X, etc.) and incubated for 1 hour at 37°C before applied to 90% confluent cultures of 84-31 cells (for AAV) or Hela cells (for adenovirus) in 96-well plates. After 60 minutes of incubation at culture condition, 100 µl additional media containing 20% FCS was added to make final culture media containing 10% FCS.

The result is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3

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Adenovirus	AAV-1	AAV-2	# of samples	Percentage
_	_	-	41	53.2%
+	-	· -	16	20.8%
•	+	-	0	0.0%
_	-	+	2	2.6%
_	+	+	2	2.6%
+	-	+	3	3.9%
+	+	-	0	0.0%
+	+	+	13	16.9%
		Total	77	100%

The human neutralizing antibodies against these three viruses seemed to be unrelated since the existence of neutralizing antibodies against AAV are not indications for antibodies against adenovirus. However, AAV requires adenovirus as helper virus, in most of the cases, the neutralizing antibodies against AAV correlated with the existence of neutralizing antibodies to adenovirus. Among the 77 human serum samples screened, 41% of the samples can neutralize the infectivity of recombinant adenovirus based on Ad5. 15/77 (19%) of serum samples can neutralize the transduction of rAAV-1 while 20/77 (20%) of the samples inhibit rAAV-2 transduction at 1 to 80 dilutions or higher. All serum samples positive in neutralizing antibodies for AAV-1 in are also positive for AAV-2. However, there are five (6%) rAAV-2 positive samples that failed to neutralize rAAV-1. In samples that are positive for neutralizing antibodies, the titer of antibodies also varied in the positive ones. The results from screening human sera for antibodies against AAVs supported the conclusion that AAV-1 presents the same epitome as that of AAV-2 to interact

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with cellular receptors since AAV-1 neutralizing human serums can also decrease the infectivity of AAV-2. However, the profile of neutralizing antibodies for these AAVs is not identical, there are additional specific receptors for each AAV serotype.

Example 6 - Recombinant AAV Viruses Exhibit Tissue Tropism

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The recombinant AAV-1 vectors of the invention and the recombinant AAV-2 vectors [containing the gene encoding human α1-antitrypsin (α1AT) or murine erythropoietin (Epo) from a cytomegalovirus-enhanced β-actin promoter (CB)] were evaluated in a direct comparison to equivalent copies of AAV-2 vectors containing the same vector genes.

Recombinant viruses with AAV-1 capsids were constructed using the techniques in Example 1. To make rAAV with AAV-1 virions, pAV1H or p5E18 (2/1) was used as the *trans* plasmid to provide Rep and Cap functions. For the generation of the rAAV based on AAV-2, p5E18(2/2) was used as the *trans* plasmid, since it greatly improved the rAAV yield. [Early experiments indicated similar *in vivo* performances of AAV-1 vectors produced with pAV1H and p5E19 (2/1). All subsequent studies used AAV-1 vectors derived from p5E18(2/1) because of the increased yield.]

Equivalent stocks of the AAV-1 and AAV-2 vectors were injected intramuscularly (5 x 10¹⁰ genomes) or liver via the portal circulation (1 x 10¹¹ genomes) into immunodeficient mice, and the animals (four groups) were analyzed on day 30 for expression of transgene. See, Figs. 4A and 4B.

AAV-2 vectors consistently produced 10- to 50-fold more serum erythropoietin or α1-antitrypsin when injected into liver compared to muscle. (However, the AAV-1-delivered genes did achieve acceptable expression levels in the liver.) This result was very different from that for AAV-1 vectors, with which muscle expression was equivalent to or greater than liver expression. In fact, AAV-1 outperformed AAV-2 in muscle when equivalent titers based on genomes were administered.

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Example 7 - Gene Delivery via rAAV-1

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C57BL/6 mice (6- to 8-week old males, Jackson Laboratories) were analyzed for AAV mediated gene transfer to liver following intrasplenic injection of vector (i.e., targeted to liver). A total of 10¹¹ genome equivalents of rAAV-1 or rAAV-2 vector were injected into the circulation in 100 μl buffered saline. The first vector contained either an AAV-1 capsid or an AAV-2 capsid and expressed α1AT under the control of the chicken β-actin (CB) promoter. Day 28 sera were analyzed for antibodies against AAV-1 or AAV-2 and serum α1AT levels were checked. Animals were then injected with an AAV-1 or AAV-2 construct expressing erythropoietin (Epo, also under the control of the CB promoter). One month later sera was analyzed for serum levels of Epo. The following groups were analyzed (Figs. 5A-5D).

In Group 1, vector 1 was AAV-2 expressing a1AT and vector 2 was AAV-2 expressing Epo. Animals generated antibodies against AAV-2 following the first vector administration which prevented the readministration of the AAV-2 based vector. There was no evidence for cross-neutralizing the antibody to AAV-1.

In Group 2, vector 1 was AAV-1 expressing a1AT while vector 2 was AAV-1 expressing Epo. The first vector administration did result in significant a1AT expression at one month associated with antibodies to neutralizing antibodies to AAV-1. The animals were not successfully readministered with the AAV-1 Epo expressing construct.

In Group 3, the effectiveness of an AAV-2 vector expressing Epo injected into a naive animal was measured. The animals were injected with PBS and injected with AAV-2 Epo vector at day 28 and analyzed for Epo expression one month later. The neutralizing antibodies were evaluated at day 28 so we did not expect to see anything since they received PBS with the first vector injection. This shows that in naive animals AAV-2 is very efficient at transferring the Epo gene as demonstrated by high level of serum Epo one month later.

Group 4 was an experiment similar to Group 3 in which the animals originally received PBS for vector 1 and then the AAV-1 expressing Epo construct 28 days later. At the time of vector injection, there obviously were no antibodies to either

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AAV-1 or AAV-2. The AAV-1 based vector was capable of generating significant expression of Epo when measured one month later.

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Group 5 is a cross-over experiment where the initial vector is AAV-2 expressing α1AT followed by the AAV-1 construct expressing Epo. The animals, as expected, were efficiently infected with the AAV-2 vector expressing α1AT as shown by high levels of the protein in blood at 28 days. This was associated with significant neutralizing antibodies to AAV-2. Importantly, the animals were successfully administered AAV-1 following the AAV-2 vector as shown by the presence of Epo in serum 28 days following the second vector administration. At the time of this vector administration, there was high level AAV-2 neutralizing antibodies and very low cross-reaction to AAV-1. The level of Epo was slightly diminished possibly due to a small amount of cross-reactivity. Group 6 was the opposite cross-over experiment in which the initial vector was AAV-1 based, whereas the second experiment was AAV-2 based. The AAV-1 vector did lead to significant gene expression of α1AT, which also resulted in high level AAV-1 neutralizing antibody. The animals were very efficiently administered AAV-2 following the initial AAV-1 vector as evidenced by high level Epo.

A substantially identical experiment was performed in muscle in which 5-x 10¹⁰ genomes were injected into the tibialis anterior of C57BL/6 mice as a model for muscle directed gene therapy. The results are illustrated in Figs. 6A-6D and are essentially the same as for liver.

In summary, this experiment demonstrates the utility of using an AAV-1 vector in patients who have pre-existing antibodies to AAV-2 or who had initially received an AAV-2 vector and need readministration.

Example 8 - Construction of Recombinant Viruses Containing AAV-1 ITRs

This example illustrates the construction of recombinant AAV vectors which contain AAV-1 ITRs of the invention.

An AAV-1 cis plasmid is constructed as follows. A 160 bp Xho-NruI AAV-1 fragment containing the AAV-1 5' ITR is obtained from pAV1-BL. pAV1-BL was

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generated as described in Example 1. The Xho-NruI fragment is then cloned into a second pAV1-BL plasmid at an XbaI site to provide the plasmid with two AAV-1 ITRs. The desired transgene is then cloned into the modified pAV-1BL at the NruI and BamHI site, which is located between the AAV-1 ITR sequences. The resulting AAV-1 cis plasmid contains AAV-1 ITRs flanking the transgene and lacks functional AAV-1 rep and cap.

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Recombinant AAV is produced by simultaneously transfecting three plasmids into 293 cells. These include the AAV-1 cis plasmid described above; a trans plasmid which provides AAV rep/cap functions and lacks AAV ITRs; and a plasmid providing adenovirus helper functions. The rep and/or cap functions may be provided in trans by AAV-1 or another AAV serotype, depending on the immunity profile of the intended recipient. Alternatively, the rep or cap functions may be provided in cis by AAV-1 or another serotype, again depending on the patient's immunity profile.

In a typical cotransfection, 50 µg of DNA (cis:trans:helper at ratios of 1:1:2, respectively) is transfected onto a 15 cm tissue culture dish. Cells are harvested 96 hours post transfection, sonicated and treated with 0.5% sodium deoxycholate (37° for 10 min). Cell lysates are then subjected to 2-3 rounds of ultracentrifugation in a cesium gradient. Peak fractions containing rAAV are collected, pooled and dialyzed against PBS. A typical yield is 1 x 10¹³ genomes/10⁹ cells.

Using this method, one recombinant virus construct is prepared which contains the AAV-1 ITRs flanking the transgene, with an AAV-1 capsid. Another recombinant virus construct is prepared with contains the AAV-1 ITRs flanking the transgene, with an AAV-2 capsid.

All publications cited in this specification are incorporated herein by reference.

White the invention has been described with reference to a particularly preferred embodiments, it will be appreciated that modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated AAV-1 nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) SEQ ID NO: 1;
- (b) a DNA sequence complementary to SEQ ID NO: 1;
- (c) cDNA complementary to (a) or (b); and
- (d) RNA complementary to any of (a) to (c).
- 2. A nucleic acid molecule comprising an AAV-1 inverted terminal repeat (ITR) sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) nt 1 to 143 of SEQ ID NO: 1;
 - (b) nt 4576 to 4718 of SEQ ID NO: 1;
 - (c) a nucleic acid sequence complementary to (a) or (b); and
 - (d) a functional fragment of (a), (b), or (c).
- 3. A recombinant vector comprising a 5' AAV-1 inverted terminal repeat (ITR) and a selected transgene, wherein said ITR has the sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) nt 1 to 143 of SEQ ID NO: 1;
 - (b) a nucleic acid sequence complementary to (a); and
 - (c) a functional fragment of (a) or (b).
- 4. The recombinant vector according to claim 3, wherein said vector further comprises a 3' AAV-1 ITR.

- 5. A recombinant vector comprising a 3' AAV-1 inverted terminal repeat (ITR) and a selected transgene, wherein said ITR has the sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) nt 4576 to 4718 of SEQ ID NO: 1;
 - (b) a nucleic acid sequence complementary to (a); and
 - (c) a functional fragment of (a) or (b).
- 6. The recombinant vector according to claim 5, wherein said vector further comprises a 5' AAV-1 ITR.
- 7. The recombinant vector according to any of claims 3-6, wherein said vector further comprises AAV-1 capsid proteins having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 13, 15 or 17 or functional fragments thereof.
- 8. The recombinant vector according to any of claims 3-6, wherein said vector further comprises adenovirus sequences.
- 9. A recombinant vector comprising an AAV-1 P5 promoter having the sequence of nt 236 to 299 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or a functional fragment thereof.
- 10. A nucleic acid molecule encoding AAV-1 helper functions, said molecule comprising an AAV rep coding region and an AAV cap coding region, wherein said cap coding region comprises at least one member is selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) vpl, nt 2223 to 4431 of SEQ ID NO: 1;
 - (b) vp2, nt 2634 to 4432 of SEQ ID NO: 1; and
 - (c) vp3, nt 2829 to 4432 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

- 11. A nucleic acid molecule encoding AAV-1 helper functions, said molecule comprising an AAV rep coding region and an AAV cap coding region, wherein said rep coding region comprises an AAV-1 rep coding region comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) rep 78, nt 335 to 2304 of SEQ ID NO: 1;
- (b) rep 68, nt 335 to 2272 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or the cDNA corresponding thereto;
 - (c) rep 52, nt 1007 to 2304 of SEQ ID NO: 1; and
- (d) rep 40, nt 1007 to 2272 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or the cDNA corresponding thereto.
- 12. A host cell transduced with a recombinant viral vector according to any of claims 3-6.
- 13. A host cell transduced with a nucleic acid molecule according to any of claims 1, 2, 10 or 11.
- 14. A host cell stably transduced with an AAV-1 P5 promoter having the sequence of nt 236 to 299 of SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a carrier and a virus comprising the vector according to any of claims 3-6.
- 16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a carrier and a virus comprising the vector according to claim 7.
- 17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a carrier and a virus comprising the vector according to claim 8.

- 18. A method for AAV-mediated delivery of a transgene comprising the step of delivering to a host cell an AAV virion which comprises:
- (a) a capsid comprising at least one capsid protein encoded by an AAV-1 cap gene; and
- (b) a DNA molecule comprising a transgene under the control of regulatory sequences directing its expression.
- 19. A method for AAV-mediated delivery of a transgene to a host comprising the steps of:
- (a) assaying a sample from the host to determine the presence of neutralizing antibodies specific against any serotype of AAV; and
 - (b) delivering to the host an AAV virion which comprises:
- (i) a capsid comprising at least one capsid protein encoded by a cap gene of an AAV serotype against which the host has no antibodies as determined in step (a); and
- (ii) a DNA molecule comprising a transgene under the control of regulatory sequences directing its expression.
- 20. The method according to claim 19, comprising the additional step of repeating steps (a) and (b).
- 21. Use of an AAV virion which comprises a capsid comprising (a) at least one capsid protein encoded by a cap gene of an AAV serotype against which the host has antibodies, and (b) a DNA molecule comprising a transgene operably linked to regulatory sequences directing its expression,

in the preparation of a medicament for delivery of a transgene to a host, wherein said host has no preexisting neutralizing antibodies against the AAV serotype of said cap gene.

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22. A method for delivery of a transgene comprising the step of delivering to a host cell a recombinant virus comprising a recombinant vector according to any of claims 3-8.

23. A method for producing a selected gene product comprising the steps of transfecting a mammalian cell with the molecule according to claim 1 or a functional fragment thereof and culturing said cell under conditions suitable to express said gene product.

FIG IA

	Rep binding site	
AAV. I	ttgcccactcctctctgcgcgctcgctcgctcggtggggcctgcggaccaaaggtccgcagacggcagacgtctgctgctgctgctgcccaaccgagggagcgaccaaaggggagtg	120
AAV-3	ttgcccactcctcttgcgcgctcgctcgctggtggggcctacacagtccgcagacggcagacgtctgctctgctgctgctgctgctgctgctgctgctgct	120
AAV-6	gggg	
	TRS gycanceccateagryygeantcoccaaccctcccaccctccccccccccccccccccc	
	KING	237
AAV-1	ggesactecatesctaggggtsattocaaacottettatottetottetottetottetott	222
AAV-3	.c	222
****	Dan 79/69	
	YYI P5/TATA YYI/p5 RNA KEP/8/08	156
AAV-1	GACATTITECCACACCACGACGCCATTIAGGCTATATATGGCCGAGTGAGCGAGCAGGATCTCCATTITGAC-CGCGAAATTTGAACGAGCAGCAGCCATGCCGGGCTTCTACCAGATCG	342
AAV-3	GACATTTCCCAACACCACTTAGCGTATATATGCCCAGACACCACCAGCACATTCCATTTCACCCCGCAAATTTCACCCCGCACATTCACCCCGCAAATTTCACCCCGCACATTCACCCCCCCC	342
AAV-6		
	TEATCALCOTOCCOACCCACCTOCCACCACCACCCACCCACCCACCC	476
AAV - 6	TCTTTC	***
		• •
	CONTROL OF THE CONTRO	596
	TTGAGCAGCCACCCCTGACCGTGGCCGAGAAGCTGCAGGCCGCGACTTCCTGGTCCAATGGCGCCGGGTGAGTAAGGCCCCGGAGGCCCTCTTCTTTGTTCAGTTCGAGAAGGGCGAGTCCT	
YYA-3		581
AAV-6	•••••	
AAV-1	ACTICCACCTCCATATTCTGGTGGACACCACGGGGGTCAAATCCATGGTGCTGGGCGGGTTCCTGAGTCAGATTAGGGACAAGCTGGTGCAGACCATCTACCGGGGGATCGAGCCGACCG	715
AAV-6	A.G.,CG.G.,CACG	,,,
	TOCCCALACTEGTTCGCCGTGACCAACACGCGGTAATGGCGCCGGGCGGCAACAAGGTGGTGGACGACGTGCTACATCCCCAACTACCTCCTGCCCCAAGACTCACCTCCCGAACTACATCACCTCCAACTACAACTACCAACTACAACTACAACTACCAACTACAACA	836
AAV-2	, A,	821
MV-6		
	P19/TATA	
AV-1	CGTCCLCTALCATCCLOCAGTATATALACCCCCTGTTTCLACCTCGCCCCLACCCCLACCTCGCCCACCTCACCCACGTCAGCCAGACCAGCAGCAGAACAACCAAC	756
144-6	C	
	Pag 2740	
	Rep52/40	1076
MV-1	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTCACGCCCCTGTCATCCCCCTCCAAAAACCTCCCCCGCGCTACATCGCGCTGGTCGGTC	1076
MV-1	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTCACGCCCCTGTCATCCCCCTCCAAAAACCTCCCCCGCGCTACATCGCGCTGGTCGGTC	1076
MV-1	Rep52/40	1076
MV-1 MV-2	Rep52/40 ACCCCAATTCTGACGCCCCTGTCATCCCGCTCAAAAACCTCCCCCGCGCTACATCGCGCTCGGTCGG	1076 1062 1061
MV-1 MV-2 MV-6	Rep5/40 ACCCCANTICTCACGCCCCTGTCATCCCGGTCAAAACCTCCCGGCGCCTACATCGCGCTGGTCGGCTGGTGGGCGGGGCATCACCTCCGAGAAGCAGTGGATCCAGGAGGACCAGG .T	1076 1062 1061
MV-1 MV-2 MV-6	Rep51/40 ACCCCMATTCTCACGCCCCTGTCATCCCGCTCAAAACCCCCCCCACAACCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196
MV-1 MV-2 MV-6	Rep5/40 ACCCCANTICTCACGCCCCTGTCATCCCGGTCAAAACCTCCCGGCGCCTACATCGCGCTGGTCGGCTGGTGGGCGGGGCATCACCTCCGAGAAGCAGTGGATCCAGGAGGACCAGG .T	1076 1062 1061 1196
MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTGACGCCCCTGTCAAAACCTCCCCCCCCCTACATCAACCCCCCTGCCCCCGCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181
MV-1 MV-6 MV-1 MV-2 MV-6	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTGACGCCCCTGTCATCCCGCGCTCAMAACCTCCCGCGCCTACATGGAGCTGGTCGGGTGGGTGGGACCGGGCCGAGAAGAAGAAGAAGAAGAAGAAGAAGAA	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181
MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6	Rep51/40 ACCCCANTICTCACGCCCCTGTCATCCCGCTCAAAAACCTCCCAGAAAGCAGTCGACCAGGAAGCAGTCGACCAGGAAGCAGGAGACCAGG T. T. G. G. A.A. T. A. C. G. A.G. C. A.A. G. T. G. C. C. C. C. A.A. G. T. G. C. G. A.G. C. G. C. C. G. C. G. C. C. G. C. C. G. C. C.	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181
MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6	Rep51/40 ACCCCANTICTCACGCCCCTGTCATCCCGCTCAAAAACCTCCCAGAAAGCAGTCGACCAGGAAGCAGTCGACCAGGAAGCAGGAGACCAGG T. T. G. G. A.A. T. A. C. G. A.G. C. A.A. G. T. G. C. C. C. C. A.A. G. T. G. C. G. A.G. C. G. C. C. G. C. G. C. C. G. C. C. G. C. C.	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181
MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTGACGCCCCTGTCATCCCGCGCTCAMAACCTCCCGCGCCTACATGGAGCTGGTCGGGTGGGTGGGACCGGGCCGAGAAGAAGAAGAAGAAGAAGAAGAAGAA	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181
MV-1 MV-6 MV-1 MV-2 MV-6 MV-1 MV-1	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTGACGCCCCTGCATACCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301
MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTCACGCCCCTGTCATCCCCCCGCCGCTACATCGGGCTGGCCGGGCCGGGCCGGGCCGGGCCGGGGGGGG	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301
MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6	Rep51/40 ACCCCANTICTEREGEOCCTGTCATCCOGTCANAACCTCCCCGCGCTACATCGGGCCGGTCGGTCGGCCGGGCCGGCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301
MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTCACGCCCCTGTCATCCCCCCGCCGCTACATCGGGCTGGCCGGGCCGGGCCGGGCCGGGCCGGGGGGGG	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301
MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-6	Rep51/40 ACCCCMATTCTCACGCCCCTGTCATCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1421
MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTGACGCCCCTGCATCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1421
MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1	Rep51/40 ACCCCMATTCTCACGCCCCTGTCATCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1421
MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1	Rep51/40 ACCCCMATTCTCACGCCCCTGTCATCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1421
MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTGACGCCCCTGCATCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1421
MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTCACGCCCCTGTCATACCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1421 1556 1542 1542
MAY-1 MA	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTCACGCCCCTTCCAAAACCTCCCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1432 1432 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542
MAY-1 MA	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTCACGCCCCTTCCAAAACCTCCCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1432 1432 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542
MAY-1 MA	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTCTGACGCCCCTGCATACCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1432 1432 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542
MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1	Rep52/40 ACCCCANTTOTRACSCOCCTGTCAMANCCTCCCGGGCTACATGGGGCTGGTGGGGTGGGGGGGGGG	1062 1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1542 1542 1542 1546 1662
MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MA	Rep52/40 ACCCCANTICTRACGCCCCTCCANALACCTCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1062 1061 1196 1192 1181 1316 13102 1301 1436 1422 1421 1556 1542 1561
MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTETGACGCCCCCTGTCATCCOGTCMAAACCTCCCCCCCCCTAATGCAGCCGGCCGGGCGGGGGGGG	1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1432 1432 1541 1676 1662 1661
MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1	Rep52/40 ACCCCMATTETGACGCCCCCTGTCATCCOGTCMAAACCTCCCCCCCCCTAATGCAGCCGGCCGGGCGGGGGGGG	1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1432 1432 1541 1676 1662 1661
MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1	Rep 52/40 ACCCCANTETRIC GEOCCTGTANAMACCTCCOCCCCCTACATGAGCTGGTGGGTGGGTGGACCGGGGCGATCACCTCCCAGGAGGACCCAGGAGCCCAGATCACCGGGGCCCACATGAGCCCCAGATCACCGGGGCCCAGATCACCGGGGCCCAGATCACGGGGCCCAGATCACGGGCCCCAGATCACGGGCCCCCCCC	1062 1061 1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1432 1432 1541 1676 1662 1661
MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MA	Rep 52/40 ACCCCMATTCTACCCCCCTGCAMALCCTCCCCCCCCACAACCAACAACCCAACCCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1432 1432 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 154
MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-6 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-1 MAV-2 MAV-6 MAV-1 MA	Rep 52/40 ACCCCANTETRIC GEOCCTGTANAMACCTCCOCCCCCTACATGAGCTGGTGGGTGGGTGGACCGGGGCGATCACCTCCCAGGAGGACCCAGGAGCCCAGATCACCGGGGCCCACATGAGCCCCAGATCACCGGGGCCCAGATCACCGGGGCCCAGATCACGGGGCCCAGATCACGGGCCCCAGATCACGGGCCCCCCCC	1076 1062 1061 1196 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1432 1432 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 154

FIG 1B

WA-9	.A	. 2019 . 2031
AAV-1 AAV-6	ACTOTTCACAGGCCTTCCCCGGCGTGTCAGAATCTCAACCGGTCGTCAGAAAGGGCGTATCGGAAACTCTGTGCCATTCATCATCATCATCTGCGGGGGGCGGCTCCCGAGATTGCTTGC	. 2133
	Rep78 stop VP1 VP1 Rep68 COGCCTOCCATCTCCCCCATGGCTCACCCCGACGGCTCCCCGACGGCTCACCCCCCCGACGGCCCCCCGACGGCCCCCCCGACGGCCCCCC	stop
AAV-1	COCCTOCCATCTOCTCAACCTOCCACCACCACTCACTCTTTTTTCGACCAATAAACGACTTAAACCACGTATCGCCCGATGGTTATCTTCCACAATTGGCTCGAGGACAACCTCTCTCACA	2273
AAV-6	.T	2258
AA7-1	GGCATTCCCGACTGGTGGGACTTGAAACCTGGAGCCCCGAAGCCCAAAGCCAAGCCAAAGCAACGACGAC	2393
774-6 774-3	.A. AA. ACAGC	2378
	. GELETCEACAAGGGGGAGGCCGTCAAGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG	2513
	A	2493
	GCCCAGTTTCAGGAGCGTCTGCAAGAAGAAGAACATACGTCTTTTGGGGGGCAACCTCCGGGCGAGCAGTCTTCCAGGCCAAGAAGCGGGTTCTGGAACCTCTCGGTCTAGGAAGGGGCTAAG .GCTAG.CTAG.CTG.C	2613
	VP2	
	VY2 ACGCTCTCCGAAAGAACOTCCGGTAGAGCAGTCGCCACAAGACCCAGACTCCTCCGGGCATCCGCAAGACAGCCAGC	2733
	· VP3	
	GACTCAGAGTCAGGATCCACAACCTCTCGGAGAACCTCCAGCAACCCCCGCTGCTGTGGGACCTACTACAATTGGCTTCAGGGGGGCGCACCAATAGGAACACAAAACGAACACAACAACAACACACAC	2853
	GCCGACGCAGTGGGTAATGCCTCAGGAAATTGGCATTGCGATTGCGACTGGGCTGGGGACAGAGTCATCACCACCAGCACGCAC	2973
AAV-6		2978
AAV-1	AAGCALATCTCCAGTOCTTCAACGGGGGCCAGCAACGACAACGACTACTACGGCTACAGCACCCCCCGGGGGTATTTGATTTCAACAGATTCCACTGCCACTTTTCACCACGGGGACTGGACTGGACTGACT	3113
AAV-6	-ATCCAATC.	3070
1-V44	CAGCCACTCATCAACAACAACTATCCCGCCCCAAGAGACTCAACTTCAAACTCTTCAACATCCAAGACGACGTCACGACGGATGATGACGACTCACAACCATCCCTAATAACATCCATC	3233
AAV-3		3216
AAV-1	ACCAGCACGGTTCAAGTCTTCTCGGACTCGGAGTACCAGCTTCCGTACGTCCTCGGCACCAGGGCTGCCTCCCTTCCGTTCCCGGCACGTGTTCATGATTCCGCAATACGGC	3353
97 <u>4-</u> 2		3338
AAV-1	TACCTCACCACTACAACCACCCCAACCCCTCGGGACGTTCATCCTTTTACTGCCTGGAATATTTCCCTTCTCACATGCTGAGAACGGGCAACAACTTTACCTTCAGCTACACCTTTGAG	3473
77A-6 77A-3	CCGCGTGAAGTA	1450
	CAMOTOCCTTTCCACAGCAGCTACGCCGCACAGCCCAGAGCCCTGGACCGATGATCATCTCATCGACCAATACCTGTATTACCTGAACAGAACTCAAAATCAGTCCCGGAAGTGCCCAA	3670
77A-2	C	3578
MV-1	ANCANGACTICCTOTTTAGCCGTGGGGTCTCCAGCTGGCATGTCTGTTCAGCCCAAAAACTGGCTACCTGGACCCTGTTATCGGCAGCAGCGGGTTTCTAAAACAAAACAACAACAACAACAACAACAACAACA	3713 1690
MV-2	C.GTCAAGGC.T.ATCT.AG.CCGGAG.GAG.ATCGG.ACT.T.GGT	1698
117-7	AMCAGCAATTTTACCTGGACTGGACGTGCAAAATATAACCTCAATGGGGGTGAATCCATCAACCCTGGCACTGCTATGACGCACGACGAAGAGGACGAAGACGACGACGACGACGAC	3810
77A-2	TA	1016

FIG IC

774-9 774-3 774-7		3730
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AAV-1 AAV-2 AAV-6	ATTTGGGCCAAAATTCCTCACACAGATGGACACTTTCACCCGTCTCCTCTTATGGGCCGGCTTTGGACTCAAGAACCCGGCCTCCTCAGATCCTCATCAAAAAACACGCCTGTTCCTCCGAAT	4170
774-6 774-3 774-1	CCTCCGGCCGAGTTTTCAGCTACAAAGTTTGCTTCATTCA	4370
AAV-1 AAV-2 AAV-6		. 542D
	VP1-3 stop PolyA signal	
1444	ATTACCTOTTATCATTALACCGOTTCATCCGTTCAACTTGGTCTCCTGTCCTTATCTTAT	4530
AAV-2	TICCCCATALALACCTIACCTCATCCCCCttacccctagtgattggagttgcccactcctctctgcgcgctcgct	4630
AAV-2	tggtccgcaggcccaccgagcgagcgagcgcagagaggyagtgggcaa 4718cc.g.gct.gt	

and Tig as to a grand and a gr

AAV-1 TR

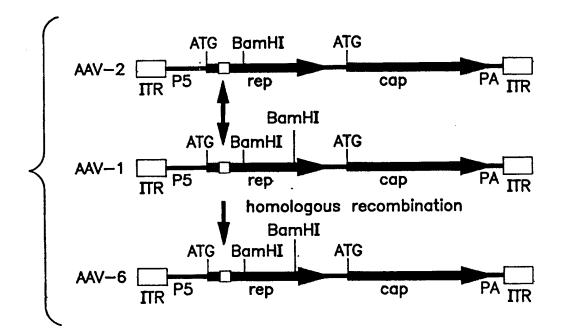


FIG. 3A

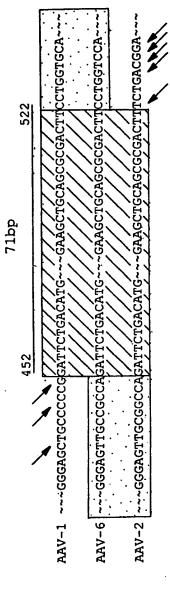


FIG. 3B

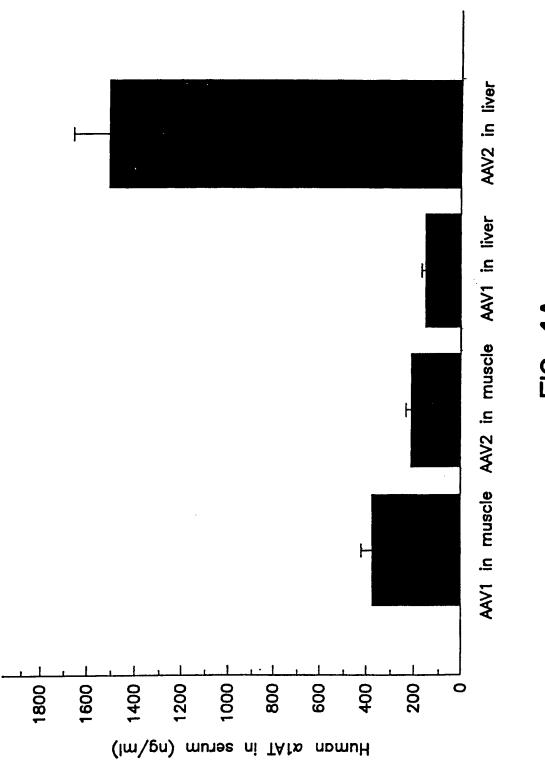
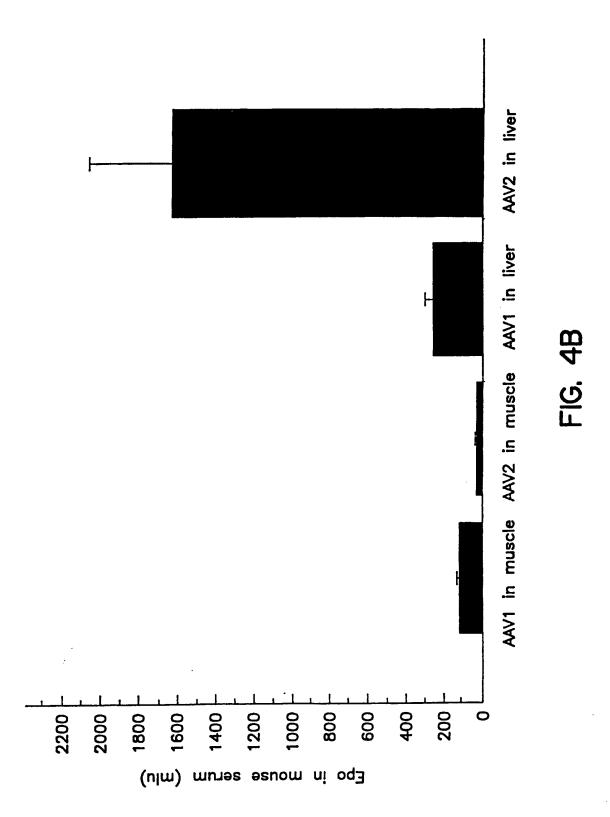
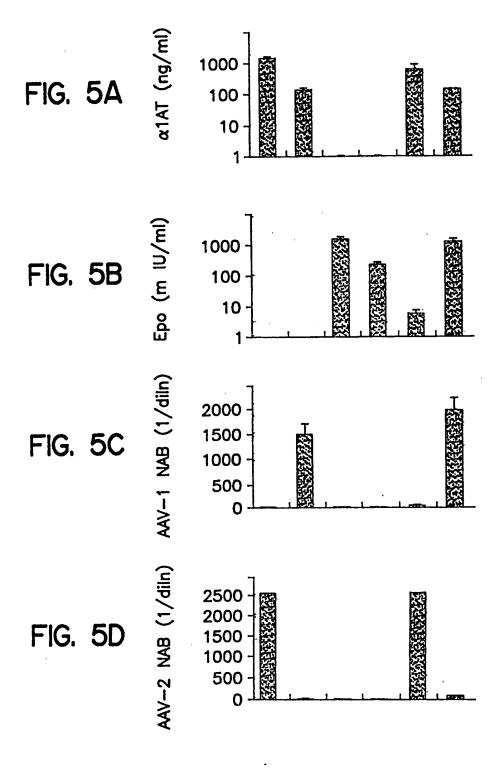


FIG. 4A





Group	1	2	3_	4	5	6
Vector1 - α1AT	AAV2	AAV1	PBS	PBS	AAV2	AAV1
Vector2-EPO	AAV2	AAV1	AAV2	AAV1	AAV1	AAV2

FIG. 6A	a1AT (ng/ml)	800 - 600 - 400 - 200 -
FIG. 6B	Epo (m IU/m I)	120 - 100 - 80 - 60 - 40 - 20 -
FIG. 6C	AAV-1 NAB (1/diln)	1500 - 1000 - 500 -
FIG. 6D	AAV-2 NAB (1/diln)	2500 - 2000 - 1500 - 1000 - 500 -

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6
Vector1 - α1AT	AAV2	AAV1	PBS	PBS	AAV2	AAV1
Vector2-EP0	AAV2	AAV1	AAV2	AAV1	AAV1	AAV2

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Wilson, James M.

Xiao, Weidong

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania

<120> Adeno-Associated Virus Serotype I Nucleic Acid Sequences, Vectors and Host Cells Containing Same

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Met Pro Gly Phe Tyr Glu Ile

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-		-	atg Met												499
-	-	_	ctg Leu	-	-	-			_		 _	-		_	547
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			ctc Leu			_				-	 -			_	643
	_		cgc Arg												691
		-	ggg Gly		-										739
			aat Asn												787
			aac Asn 155			_		-		_		-	_		835
			aac Asn												883
-	-		cgg Arg					•	-		-	-	_		931

_													cct Pro		979
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	-					-						_	gac Asp		1075
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_	-	-	_	-	-								aaa Lys		1171
		-											aaa Lys		1219
	-			-	-		-				-		gcc Ala 310		1267
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				_		_	_		_		-		aac Asn		1363
	_	-		-	-						-	-	aac Asn		1411
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	atc Ile										1603
	gtg Val		•	-					_	_	1651
	gac Asp				_			_	-		1699
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	ctc Leu															2423
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	_							tgc Cys	3095
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		Asn						acc Thr	3239

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		gcg Ala													3335
_		ccg Pro	Gln					Thr					Ser		3383
		cgt Arg					Cys					Pro			3431
-	Arg	acg Thr 1030				Phe					Thr				3479
Pro		cac His			Tyr					Ser					3527 ⁻
	Pro	ctc Leu		Asp					Tyr					Gln	3575
		gga Gly	Ser					Asp					Arg		3623
	-	ggc	-		_		Pro					Pro			3671
	Arg	cag Gln 1110				Ser					Asp				3719
Asn		acc Thr			Gly					Asn					3767
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		gct Ala 1					Leu					Ile				3911
	Glu	att Ile 1190				Asn					Glu					3959
Val		gtc Val			Gln					A:sp						4007
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		ctg Leu	Gln					Ala					Thr			4103
		cac His					Met					Leu				4151
	Pro	cag Gln 1270				Lys					Pro					4199
Ala		ttt Phe			Thr					Phe						4247
	Gly	caa Gln		Ser					Trp					Glu		4295
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		aac Asn					Val					Leu				4391

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Glu Gln Ala Pro Leu Thr Val Ala Glu Lys Leu Gln Arg Asp Phe Leu
50 60

Val Gln Trp Arg Arg Val Ser Lys Ala Pro Glu Ala Leu Phe Phe Val

Gln Phe Glu Lys Gly Glu Ser Tyr Phe His Leu His Ile Leu Val Glu 85 90 95

Thr Thr Gly Val Lys Ser Met Val Leu Gly Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Ile 100 105 110

Arg Asp Lys Leu Val Gln Thr Ile Tyr Arg Gly Ile Glu Pro Thr Leu

Pro Asn Trp Phe Ala Val Thr Lys Thr Arg Asn Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly 130 135 140

Asn Lys Val Val Asp Glu Cys Tyr Ile Pro Asn Tyr Leu Leu Pro Lys Thr Gln Pro Glu Leu Gln Trp Ala Trp Thr Asn Met Glu Glu Tyr Ile Ser Ala Cys Leu Asn Leu Ala Glu Arg Lys Arg Leu Val Ala Gln His Leu Thr His Val Ser Gln Thr Gln Glu Gln Asn Lys Glu Asn Leu Asn Pro Asn Ser Asp Ala Pro Val Ile Arg Ser Lys Thr Ser Ala Arg Tyr Met Glu Leu Val Gly Trp Leu Val Asp Arg Gly Ile Thr Ser Glu Lys Gln Trp Ile Gln Glu Asp Gln Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ser Phe Asn Ala Ala Ser Asn Ser Arg Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys Ile Met Ala Leu Thr Lys Ser Ala Pro Asp Tyr Leu Val Gly Pro Ala Pro Pro Ala Asp Ile Lys Thr Asn Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ile Leu Glu Leu Asn Gly Tyr Glu Pro Ala Tyr Ala Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Gly Trp Ala Gln Lys Arg Phe Gly Lys Arg Asn Thr Ile Trp Leu Phe Gly Pro Ala Thr Thr Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Ala Glu Ala Ile Ala His Ala Val Pro Phe Tyr Gly Cys Val Asn Trp Thr Asn Glu Asn Phe Pro Phe Asn Asp

Cys Val Asp Lys Met Val Ile Trp Trp Glu Glu Gly Lys Met Thr Ala

Lys Val Val Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala Ile Leu Gly Gly Ser Lys Val Arg

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- Glu Val Lys Glu Phe Phe Arg Trp Ala Gln Asp His Val Thr Glu Val 465 470 475 480
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- Pro Asp Asp Ala Asp Lys Ser Glu Pro Lys Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser Val 500 505 510
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- Asp Arg Tyr Gln Asn Lys Cys Ser Arg His Ala Gly Met Leu Gln Met 530 535 540
- Leu Phe Pro Cys Lys Thr Cys Glu Arg Met Asn Gln Asn Phe Asn Ile 545 550 560
- Cys Phe Thr His Gly Thr Arg Asp Cys Ser Glu Cys Phe Pro Gly Val 565 570 575
- Ser Glu Ser Gln Pro Val Val Arg Lys Arg Thr Tyr Arg Lys Leu Cys 580 585 590
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- Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
 50 55 60
- Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
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- Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly 100 105 110
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- Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile 225 230 235 240
- Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu

245 250 255

Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Gly Ala Ser Asn Asp Asn His 260 265 270

Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg Phe 275 280 285

His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Asn 290 295 300

Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile Gln 305 310 315 320

Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Val Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn 325 330 335

Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Ser Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro 340 345 350

Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro Ala 355 360 365

Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn Gly 370 375 380

Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro 385 390 395 400

Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Thr Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe 405 410 415

Glu Glu Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp 420 425 430

Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Asn Arg 435 440 445

Thr Gln Asn Gln Ser Gly Ser Ala Gln Asn Lys Asp Leu Leu Phe Ser 450 455 460

Arg Gly Ser Pro Ala Gly Met Ser Val Gln Pro Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro 465 470 475 480

Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Lys Thr Asp Asn 485 490 495

Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Thr Trp Thr Gly Ala Ser Lys Tyr Asn Leu Asn

500 505 510

Gly Arg Glu Ser Ile Ile Asn Pro Gly Thr Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys 515 520 525

Asp Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Val Met Ile Phe Gly 530 535 540

Lys Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Asn Thr Ala Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile 545 550 555 560

Thr Asp Glu Glu Ile Lys Ala Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Arg 565 570 575

Phe Gly Thr Val Ala Val Asn Phe Gln Ser Ser Ser Thr Asp Pro Ala 580 585 590

Thr Gly Asp Val His Ala Met Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln 595 600 605

Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His 610 620

Thr Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu 625 635 640

Lys Asn Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala 645 650 655

Asn Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Ser Ala Thr Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr 660 665 670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln 675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Val Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn 690 695 700

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act cag ccc gag ctg cag tgg gcg tgg act aac atg gag gag tat ata

528

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	_													gtg Val		1056
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PCT/US99/25694

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Thr Thr Gly Val Lys Ser Met Val Leu Gly Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Ile 105 100

Arg Asp Lys Leu Val Gln Thr Ile Tyr Arg Gly Ile Glu Pro Thr Leu

115 120 125

Pro Asn Trp Phe Ala Val Thr Lys Thr Arg Asn Gly Ala Gly Gly 130 135 140

Asn Lys Val Val Asp Glu Cys Tyr Ile Pro Asn Tyr Leu Leu Pro Lys 145 150 155 160

Thr Gln Pro Glu Leu Gln Trp Ala Trp Thr Asn Met Glu Glu Tyr Ile 165 170 175

Ser Ala Cys Leu Asn Leu Ala Glu Arg Lys Arg Leu Val Ala Gln His 180 185 190

Leu Thr His Val Ser Gln Thr Gln Glu Gln Asn Lys Glu Asn Leu Asn 195 200 205

Pro Asn Ser Asp Ala Pro Val Ile Arg Ser Lys Thr Ser Ala Arg Tyr 210 215 220 .

Met Glu Leu Val Gly Trp Leu Val Asp Arg Gly Ile Thr Ser Glu Lys 225 230 235 240

Gln Trp Ile Gln Glu Asp Gln Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ser Phe Asn Ala Ala 245 250 255

Ser Asn Ser Arg Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys 260 265 270

Ile Met Ala Leu Thr Lys Ser Ala Pro Asp Tyr Leu Val Gly Pro Ala 275 280 285

Pro Pro Ala Asp Ile Lys Thr Asn Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ile Leu Glu Leu 290 295 300

Asn Gly Tyr Glu Pro Ala Tyr Ala Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Gly Trp Ala 305 310 315 320

Gln Lys Arg Phe Gly Lys Arg Asn Thr Ile Trp Leu Phe Gly Pro Ala 325 330 335

Thr Thr Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Ala Glu Ala Ile Ala His Ala Val Pro 340 345 350

Phe Tyr Gly Cys Val Asn Trp Thr Asn Glu Asn Phe Pro Phe Asn Asp 355 360 365

Cys Val Asp Lys Met Val Ile Trp Trp Glu Glu Gly Lys Met Thr Ala

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Val	Asp	Gln	Lys	Cys 405	Lys	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gln 410	Ile	Asp	Pro	Thr	Pro 415	Val		
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Thr	Thr	Phe 435	Glu	His	Gln	Gln	Pro 440	Leu	Gl'n	Asp	Arg	Met 445	Phe	Lys	Phe		
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Ala	His	Glu	Phe	Tyr 485	Val	Arg	Lys	Gly	Gly 490	Ala	Asn	Lys	Arg	Pro 495	Ala		
Pro	Asp	Asp	Ala 500	Asp	Lys	Ser	Glu	Pro 505	Lys	Arg	Ala	Суѕ	Pro 510	Ser	Val		
Ala	Asp	Pro 515	Ser	Thr	Ser	Asp	Ala 520	Glu	Gly	Ala	Pro	Val 525	Asp	Phe	Ala		
Asp	Arg 530	Туr	Gln	Asn	Lys	Cys 535	Ser	Arg	His	Ala	Gly 540	Met	Leu	Gln	Met		
Leu 545	Phe	Pro	Cys	Lys	Thr 550	Cys	Glu	Arg	Met	Asn 555	Gln	Asn	Phe	Asn	Ile 560		
Cys	Phe	Thr	His	Gly 565	Thr	Arg	Asp	Cys	Ser 570	Glu	Cys	Phe	Pro	Gly 575	Val		
Ser	Glu	Ser	Gln 580	Pro	Val	Val	Arg	Lys 585	Arg	Thr	Туг	Arg	Lys 590	Leu	Cys		
Ala	Ile	His 595	His	Leu	Leu	Gly	Arg 600	Ala	Pro	Glu	Ile	Ala 605	Суѕ	Ser	Ala		
Cys	Asp	Leu	Val	Asn	Val	Asp	Leu	Asp	Asp	Cys	Val	Ser	Glu	Gln			

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Asn Lys Val Val Asp Glu Cys Tyr Ile Pro Asn Tyr Leu Leu Pro Lys

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145				150			155			160	
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									cag Gln		576
									ctg Leu		624
								Ser	cgc A rg		672
_									gag Glu		720
_									gcc Ala 255		768
		_							ggc Gly		816
	_								ccc Pro		864
									gag Glu		912
									tgg Trp		960
									ccg Pro 335		1008
									gtg Val		1056

340 345 350

		ggc Gly 355		-												1104
_	_	gac Asp	-	_								_	_	_	-	1152
_	-	gtg Val														1200
	-	caa Gln	_													1248
	_	acc Thr					-	-	-			-			-	1296
		ttc Phe 435	-		_	-	-	-	-	-		_				1344
•		acc Thr	-	-	-			-			-			_	_	1392
_	-	aaa Lys	-			_			-	-						1440
		gag Glu			•	-	_			_			-		-	1488
	-	gac Asp		-		-			-		-	-			-	1536
	-	cca Pro 515	-	_		_		_		_	-		_		_	1584
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1641

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cct ctc tga Pro Leu

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Lys Glu Trp Glu Leu Pro Pro Asp Ser Asp Met Asp Leu Asn Leu Ile 35 40 45

Glu Gln Ala Pro Leu Thr Val Ala Glu Lys Leu Gln Arg Asp Phe Leu 50 55 60

Val Gln Trp Arg Arg Val Ser Lys Ala Pro Glu Ala Leu Phe Phe Val 65 70 75 80

Gln Phe Glu Lys Gly Glu Ser Tyr Phe His Leu His Ile Leu Val Glu 85 90 95

Thr Thr Gly Val Lys Ser Met Val Leu Gly Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Ile 100 105 110

Arg Asp Lys Leu Val Gln Thr Ile Tyr Arg Gly Ile Glu Pro Thr Leu 115 120 125

Pro Asn Trp Phe Ala Val Thr Lys Thr Arg Asn Gly Ala Gly Gly
130 135 140

Asn Lys Val Val Asp Glu Cys Tyr Ile Pro Asn Tyr Leu Leu Pro Lys 145 150 155 160

Thr Gln Pro Glu Leu Gln Trp Ala Trp Thr Asn Met Glu Glu Tyr Ile 165 170 175

Ser Ala Cys Leu Asn Leu Ala Glu Arg Lys Arg Leu Val Ala Gln His 180 185 190

Leu Thr His Val Ser Gln Thr Gln Glu Gln Asn Lys Glu Asn Leu Asn Pro Asn Ser Asp Ala Pro Val Ile Arg Ser Lys Thr Ser Ala Arg Tyr Met Glu Leu Val Gly Trp Leu Val Asp Arg Gly Ile Thr Ser Glu Lys Gln Trp Ile Gln Glu Asp Gln Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ser Phe Asn Ala Ala Ser Asn Ser Arg Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys Ile Met Ala Leu Thr Lys Ser Ala Pro Asp Tyr Leu Val Gly Pro Ala Pro Pro Ala Asp Ile Lys Thr Asn Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ile Leu Glu Leu Asn Gly Tyr Glu Pro Ala Tyr Ala Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Gly Trp Ala Gln Lys Arg Phe Gly Lys Arg Asn Thr Ile Trp Leu Phe Gly Pro Ala Thr Thr Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Ala Glu Ala Ile Ala His Ala Val Pro Phe Tyr Gly Cys Val Asn Trp Thr Asn Glu Asn Phe Pro Phe Asn Asp Cys Val Asp Lys Met Val Ile Trp Trp Glu Glu Gly Lys Met Thr Ala Lys Val Val Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala Ile Leu Gly Gly Ser Lys Val Arg Val Asp Gln Lys Cys Lys Ser Ser Ala Gln Ile Asp Pro Thr Pro Val Ile Val Thr Ser Asn Thr Asn Met Cys Ala Val Ile Asp Gly Asn Ser

Thr Thr Phe Glu His Gln Gln Pro Leu Gln Asp Arg Met Phe Lys Phe

Glu Leu Thr Arg Arg Leu Glu His Asp Phe Gly Lys Val Thr Lys Gln 455 Glu Val Lys Glu Phe Phe Arg Trp Ala Gln Asp His Val Thr Glu Val 475 470 Ala His Glu Phe Tyr Val Arg Lys Gly Gly Ala Asn Lys Arg Pro Ala 490 Pro Asp Asp Ala Asp Lys Ser Glu Pro Lys Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser Val 505 500 Ala Asp Pro Ser Thr Ser Asp Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Val Asp Phe Ala 515 520 Asp Arg Tyr Gly Cys Arg Trp Leu Ser Ser Arg Leu Ala Arg Gly Gln 535 540 530 Pro Leu 545 <210> 8 <211> 1200 <212> DNA <213> AAV-1 <220> <221> CDS <222> (1)..(1197) <400> 8 atg gag ctg gtc ggg tgg ctg gtg gac cgg ggc atc acc tcc gag aag Met Glu Leu Val Gly Trp Leu Val Asp Arg Gly Ile Thr Ser Glu Lys 15 10 1 5 cag, tgg atc cag gag gac cag gcc tcg tac atc tcc ttc aac gcc gct 96 Gln Trp Ile Gln Glu Asp Gln Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ser Phe Asn Ala Ala 25 20 tcc aac tcg cgg tcc cag atc aag gcc gct ctg gac aat gcc ggc aag Ser Asn Ser Arg Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys 40 35 atc atg gcg ctg acc aaa tcc gcg ccc gac tac ctg gta ggc ccc gct Ile Met Ala Leu Thr Lys Ser Ala Pro Asp Tyr Leu Val Gly Pro Ala . 55 50

ccg Pro 65	ccc Pro	gcg Ala	gac Asp	att Ile	aaa Lys 70	acc Thr	aac Asn	cgc Arg	atc Ile	tac Tyr 75	cgc Arg	atc Ile	ctg Leu	gag Glu	ctg Leu 80	240
aac Asn	ggc Gly	tac Tyr	gaa Glu	cct Pro 85	gcc Ala	tac Tyr	gcc Ala	ggc Gly	tcc Ser 90	gtc Val	ttt Phe	ctc Leu	ggc Gly	tgg Trp 95	gcc Ala	288
cag Gln	aaa Lys	agg Arg	ttc Phe 100	GJ À GG À	aag Lys	cgc Arg	aac Asn	acc Thr 105	atc Ile	tgg Trp	ctg Leu	ttt Phe	ggg Gly 110	ccg Pro	gcc Ala	336
acc Thr	acg Thr	ggc Gly 115	aag Lys	acc Thr	aac Asn	atc Ile	gcg Ala 120	gaa Glu	gcc Ala	atc Ile	gcc Ala	cac His 125	gcc Ala	gtg Val	ccc Pro	384
ttc Phe	tac Tyr 130	ggc Gly	tgc Cys	gtc Val	aac Asn	tgg Trp 135	acc Thr	aat Asn	gag Glu	aac Asn	ttt Phe 140	ccc Pro	ttc Phe	aat Asn	gat Asp	432
tgc Cys 145	Val	gac Asp	aag L <u>y</u> s	atg Met	gtg Val 150	atc Ile	tgg Trp	tgg Trp	gag Glu	gag Glu 155	Gly	aag Lys	atg Met	acg Thr	gcc Ala 160	480
aag Lys	gtc Val	gtg Val	gag Glu	tcc Ser 165	Ala	aag Lys	gcc Ala	att	ctc Leu 170	Gly	ggc Gly	agc Ser	aag Lys	gtg Val 175	cgc Arg	528
gtg Val	gac Asp	caa Glr	aag Lys 180	Cys	aag Lys	tcg Ser	tcc Ser	gcc Ala 185	Gln	atc	gac Asp	ccc Pro	acc Thr 190	ccc Pro	gtg Val	576
ato Ile	gto Val	t acc	c tcc Ser	aac Asn	acc Thr	: aac	atg Met 200	Cys	gcc Ala	gtg Val	att Ile	gac Asp 205	Gly	aac Asn	agc Ser	624
acc Thi	c acc	r Phe	c gaç e Glu	g cac ı His	caç Glı	caç Glr 215	n Pro	ttg Lei	g caç	gac Asp	220	Met	ttc Phe	aaa Lys	ttt Phe	672
ga: Gl: 22:	u Lei	c acc	c cgo	c cgt g Arq	t ctq Let 230	ı Glu	g cat	gad Asp	ttt Phe	ggc Gl _y 235	y Lys	g gto Val	g aca . Thr	aag Lys	cag Gln 240	720
ga: Gl	a gte u Va	c aa l Ly	a gad s Gl	g tto u Pho 24	e Pho	c cge	c tg g Tr	g gcq p Ala	g caq a Gli 25	n Asp	t cad	gtç s Val	g acc	gag Glu 255	gtg Val	768

				tac Tyr												816
	-	-		gat Asp				Pro								864
				acg Thr												912
_				aac Asn												960
				aag Lys 325												1008
				е 1 й дад												1056
	-			ccg Pro												1104
-				ctg Leu												1152
-	_	_	-	aac Asn											taa	1200
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Gln	Trp	Ile	Gln	Glu	Asp	Gln	Ala	Ser	туr	Ile	Ser	Phe	Asn	Ala	Ala	

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Ser Asn Ser Arg Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys

Ile Met Ala Leu Thr Lys Ser Ala Pro Asp Tyr Leu Val Gly Pro Ala

Pro Pro Ala Asp Ile Lys Thr Asn Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ile Leu Glu Leu

Asn Gly Tyr Glu Pro Ala Tyr Ala Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Gly Trp Ala

Gln Lys Arg Phe Gly Lys Arg Asn Thr Ile Trp Leu Phe Gly Pro Ala

Thr Thr Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Ala Glu Ala Ile Ala His Ala Val Pro

Phe Tyr Gly Cys Val Asn Trp Thr Asn Glu Asn Phe Pro Phe Asn Asp

Cys Val Asp Lys Met Val Ile Trp Trp Glu Glu Gly Lys Met Thr Ala

Lys Val Val Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala Ile Leu Gly Gly Ser Lys Val Arg

Val Asp Gln Lys Cys Lys Ser Ser Ala Gln Ile Asp Pro Thr Pro Val

Ile Val Thr Ser Asn Thr Asn Met Cys Ala Val Ile Asp Gly Asn Ser

Thr Thr Phe Glu His Gln Gln Pro Leu Gln Asp Arg Met Phe Lys Phe

Glu Leu Thr Arg Arg Leu Glu His Asp Phe Gly Lys Val Thr Lys Gln

Glu Val Lys Glu Phe Phe Arg Trp Ala Gln Asp His Val Thr Glu Val

Ala His Glu Phe Tyr Val Arg Lys Gly Gly Ala Asn Lys Arg Pro Ala

Pro Asp Asp Ala Asp Lys Ser Glu Pro Lys Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser Val

275 280 285

Ala Asp Pro Ser Thr Ser Asp Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Val Asp Phe Ala 290 295 300

Asp Arg Tyr Gln Asn Lys Cys Ser Arg His Ala Gly Met Leu Gln Met 305 310 315 320

Leu Phe Pro Cys Lys Thr Cys Glu Arg Met Asn Gln Asn Phe Asn Ile 325 330 335

Cys Phe Thr His Gly Thr Arg Asp Cys Ser Glu Cys Phe Pro Gly Val

Ser Glu Ser Gln Pro Val Val Arg Lys Arg Thr Tyr Arg Lys Leu Cys 355 360 365

Ala Ile His His Leu Leu Gly Arg Ala Pro Glu Ile Ala Cys Ser Ala 370 380

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cag tgg atc cag gag gac cag gcc tcg tac atc tcc ttc aac gcc gct 96
Gln Trp Ile Gln Glu Asp Gln Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ser Phe Asn Ala Ala
20 25 30

tcc aac tcg cgg tcc cag atc aag gcc gct ctg gac aat gcc ggc aag 144

Ser Asn Ser Arg Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys 40 35 atc atg gcg ctg acc aaa tcc gcg ccc gac tac ctg gta ggc ccc gct 192 Ile Met Ala Leu Thr Lys Ser Ala Pro Asp Tyr Leu Val Gly Pro Ala ceg ccc gcg gac att aaa acc aac cgc atc tac cgc atc ctg gag ctg Pro Pro Ala Asp Ile Lys Thr Asn Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ile Leu Glu Leu 75 70 65 aac ggc tac gaa cet gee tac gee tgc tee gte ttt ete gge tgg gee 288 Asn Gly Tyr Glu Pro Ala Tyr Ala Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Gly Trp Ala 85 cag aaa agg ttc ggg aag cgc aac acc atc tgg ctg ttt ggg ccg gcc 336 Gln Lys Arg Phe Gly Lys Arg Asn Thr Ile Trp Leu Phe Gly Pro Ala 105 100 ace acg ggc aag ace aac ate gcg gaa gcc ate gcc cac gcc gtg ccc Thr Thr Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Ala Glu Ala Ile Ala His Ala Val Pro 125 120 115 ttc tac ggc tgc gtc aac tgg acc aat gag aac ttt ccc ttc aat gat Phe Tyr Gly Cys Val Asn Trp Thr Asn Glu Asn Phe Pro Phe Asn Asp 130 135 tgc gtc gac aag atg gtg atc tgg tgg gag gag ggc aag atg acg gcc 480 Cys Val Asp Lys Met Val Ile Trp Trp Glu Glu Gly Lys Met Thr Ala 155 150 145 aag gtc gtg gag tcc gcc aag gcc att ctc ggc ggc agc aag gtg cgc 528 Lys Val Val Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala Ile Leu Gly Gly Ser Lys Val Arg 165 170 175 gtg gac caa aag tgc aag tcg tcc gcc cag atc gac ccc acc ccc gtg Val Asp Gln Lys Cys Lys Ser Ser Ala Gln Ile Asp Pro Thr Pro Val 190 180 185 atc gtc acc tcc aac acc aac atg tgc gcc gtg att gac ggg aac agc 624 Ile Val Thr Ser Asn Thr Asn Met Cys Ala Val Ile Asp Gly Asn Ser 200 acc acc ttc gag cac cag cag ccg ttg cag gac cgg atg ttc aaa ttt 672 Thr Thr Phe Glu His Gln Gln Pro Leu Gln Asp Arg Met Phe Lys Phe 220 210 215 gaa ctc acc cgc cgt ctg gag cat gac ttt ggc aag gtg aca aag cag

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Glu Leu Thr Arg Arg Leu Glu His Asp Phe Gly Lys Val Thr Lys Gln 235 . 230 225 gaa gtc aaa gag ttc ttc cgc tgg gcg cag gat cac gtg acc gag gtg 768 Glu Val Lys Glu Phe Phe Arg Trp Ala Gln Asp His Val Thr Glu Val 245 gcg cat gag ttc tac gtc aga aag ggt gga gcc aac aaa aga ccc gcc Ala His Glu Phe Tyr Val Arg Lys Gly Gly Ala Asn Lys Arg Pro Ala 265 260 ccc gat gac gcg gat aaa agc gag ccc aag cgg gcc tgc ccc tca gtc 864 Pro Asp Asp Ala Asp Lys Ser Glu Pro Lys Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser Val 285 280 275 gcg gat cca tcg acg tca gac gcg gaa gga gct ccg gtg gac ttt gcc 912 Ala Asp Pro Ser Thr Ser Asp Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Val Asp Phe Ala 295 290 gac agg tat ggc tgc cga tgg tta tct tcc aga ttg gct cga gga caa Asp Arg Tyr Gly Cys Arg Trp Leu Ser Ser Arg Leu Ala Arg Gly Gln 320 315 310 305 969 cct ctc tga Pro Leu <210> 11 <211> 322 <212> PRT <213> AAV-1 <400> 11 Met Glu Leu Val Gly Trp Leu Val Asp Arg Gly Ile Thr Ser Glu Lys Gln Trp Ile Gln Glu Asp Gln Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ser Phe Asn Ala Ala 30 25 20 Ser Asn Ser Arg Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys 35 Ile Met Ala Leu Thr Lys Ser Ala Pro Asp Tyr Leu Val Gly Pro Ala 50 Pro Pro Ala Asp Ile Lys Thr Asn Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ile Leu Glu Leu 75

70

65

Asn Gly Tyr Glu Pro Ala Tyr Ala Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Gly Trp Ala 85 90 95

- Gln Lys Arg Phe Gly Lys Arg Asn Thr Ile Trp Leu Phe Gly Pro Ala 100 105 110
- Thr Thr Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Ala Glu Ala Ile Ala His Ala Val Pro 115 120 125
- Phe Tyr Gly Cys Val Asn Trp Thr Asn Glu Asn Phe Pro Phe Asn Asp 130 135 140
- Cys Val Asp Lys Met Val Ile Trp Trp Glu Glu Gly Lys Met Thr Ala 145 150 . 155 160
- Lys Val Val Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala Ile Leu Gly Gly Ser Lys Val Arg 165 170 175
- Val Asp Gln Lys Cys Lys Ser Ser Ala Gln Ile Asp Pro Thr Pro Val 180 185 190
- Ile Val Thr Ser Asn Thr Asn Met Cys Ala Val Ile Asp Gly Asn Ser 195 200 205
- Thr Thr Phe Glu His Gln Gln Pro Leu Gln Asp Arg Met Phe Lys Phe 210 215 220
- Glu Leu Thr Arg Arg Leu Glu His Asp Phe Gly Lys Val Thr Lys Gln 225 230 235 240
- Glu Val Lys Glu Phe Phe Arg Trp Ala Gln Asp His Val Thr Glu Val 245 250 255
- Ala His Glu Phe Tyr Val Arg Lys Gly Gly Ala Asn Lys Arg Pro Ala 260 265 270
- Pro Asp Asp Ala Asp Lys Ser Glu Pro Lys Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser Val 275 280 285
- Ala Asp Pro Ser Thr Ser Asp Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Val Asp Phe Ala 290 295 300
- Asp Arg Tyr Gly Cys Arg Trp Leu Ser Ser Arg Leu Ala Arg Gly Gln 305 310 315 320

Pro Leu

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Pro 145	Val	Glu	Gln	Ser	Pro 150	Gln	Glu	Pro	Asp	Ser 155	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ile	Gly 160	
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	gac Asp															576
_	acc Thr															624
	cca Pro 210															672
	gga Gly															720
	acc Thr	_														768
	aag Lys															816
	ttc Phe			-												864
	tgc Cys 290															912
	gga Gly															960
	aag Lys															1008
ctt	acc	agc	acg	gtt	caa	gtc	ttc	tcg	gac	tcg	gag	tac	cag	ctt	ccg	1056

•																
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tct Ser	cag Gln	atg Met	ctg Leu	aga Arg 405	acg Thr	ggc Gly	aac Asn	aac Asn	ttt Phe 410	acc Thr	ttc Phe	agc Ser	tac Tyr	acc Thr 415	ttt Phe	1248
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cgg Arg	ctg Leu	atg Met 435	aat Asn	cct Pro	ctc Leu	atc Ile	gac Asp 440	caa Gln	tac Tyr	ctg Leu	tat Tyr	tac Tyr 445	Leu	aac Asn	aga Arg	1344
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cgt Arg 465	Gly	tct Ser	cca Pro	gct Ala	ggc Gly 470	Met	tct	gtt Val	cag Gln	ccc Pro 475	Lys	aac Asn	tgg Trp	cta Leu	cct Pro 480	1440
gga Gly	ccc Pro	tgt Cys	tat Tyr	cgg Arg 485	Gln	cag Gln	cgc Arg	gtt Val	tct Ser	Lys	aca Thr	aaa Lys	aca Thr	gac Asp 495	aac Asn	1488
aad Asi	aac Asn	ago Ser	aat Asr 500	n Phe	acc Thr	tgg Trp	act Thr	ggt Gly 505	Ala	tca Ser	aaa Lys	tat T <u>y</u> r	aac Asn 510	Leu	aat Asn	1536
ggg	g egt y Arg	gaa g Glu 515	ı Sei	ato	ato	: aac : Asr	cct Pro	G13	act Thi	gct Ala	ato Met	g gcc : Ala 525	Ser	cac His	: aaa : Lys	1584
ga	c gad	c gạa	a gad	aaç	, ttc	: ttt	ccc	ato	g ago	ggt	gto	ato	g att	ttt	. gga	1632

Asp	Asp 530	Glu	Asp	Lys	Phe	Phe 535	Pro	Met	Ser	Gly	Val 540	Met	Ile	Phe	Gly	
	gag Glu															1680
	gac Asp															1728
	ggg ggg															1776
	gga Gly															1824
	aga Arg 610															1872
	gat Asp															1920
	aac Asn														Ala	1968
	cct Pro															2016
caa Gln	tac Tyr	tcc Ser 675	Thr	gga Gly	caa Gln	gtg Val	agt Ser 680	Val	gaa Glu	att Ile	gaa Glu	tgg Trp 685	gag Glu	ctg Leu	cag Gln	2064
	gaa Glu 690	Asn					Asn					Tyr				2112
	gca Ala					Val					Asp					2160
tat	act	gag	cct	cgc	ccc	att	ggo	acc	cgt	tac	ctt	acc	cgt	ccc	ctg	2208

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taa 2211

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Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro 35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro 50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala 85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
100 105 110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro 115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg 130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly 145 150 155 160

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Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro 180 185 190

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Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly 180 185 190

Val Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Ser 195 200 205

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Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn 260 265 270

Phe Thr Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe Glu Glu Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr 275 280 285

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Gln Pro Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val

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Ala Ser Lys Tyr Asn Leu Asn Gly Arg Glu Ser Ile Ile Asn Pro Gly 370 380

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Ser Gly Val Met Ile Phe Gly Lys Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Asn Thr 405 410 415

Ala Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile Thr Asp Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Ala Thr 420 425 430

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Ser Ser Ser Thr Asp Pro Ala Thr Gly Asp Val His Ala Met Gly Ala 450 455 460

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